The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,167 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th „
—NIZAM	2725	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd „
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge [illegible] the Apollo Bunder at [illegible] on the day of sailing, [illegible] on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWAR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd „

Return Tickets are issued to all ports; for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th „	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	...	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 30, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ARABIA	3544	480	Capt. Laird	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Capt. J. Russel	17th Dec.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 7th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7 H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons over-head, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons, steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses each 28¾ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smith's hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ⅛ and ⅞ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat round, square, and plate iron, &c, &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE,

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 0, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well matured wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz.	Rs.	7	8
Pints	„	„ 5	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the s.s. *Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price

Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10	„
PEKOE DUST	„	10	„
SOUCHONG	„	6	„
CONGOU	„	4	„

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

MRS. FRED. BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-10 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	...	Rs. 27
Two Stars, „ „	...	„ 30
Three Stars, „ „	...	„ 33

Wine Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK.	RAILINGS.
GIRDERS,	COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY,
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

INVALIDS' WINES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.

LADIES,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	NECK	do.	do.	do.
Do.	NECKLETS	do.	do.	do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.

WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS

JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

Regent House,
SIMLA.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„	9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	„	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„	16	8
Drab Shell do.	„	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	„	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE desirable ROOMS on Top-floor of a House in Mody Bay with the use of Kitchen. Rent only Rs. 40. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited, are requested to PRODUCE their CERTIFICATES to be exchanged for those of the New Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The New Prince of Wales Company, Ld.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 30, 1887.

BASEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

THE splendid and most elegant series of BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS are NOW READY, and can be had from Messrs. COOPER, MADON, and Co., Ld.

WARDEN AND CO.,
AGENTS, BASEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION.

INDIAN "(BASEL MISSION)" CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,

SERIES IV,

CONTAIN the following sketches of Indian life, viz.:—

1. My first Tiger, Landscape with Tiger-hunting Scene.
2. Chota Hazri (Meal) in an Indian Bungalow.
3. Landscape with Snake Charmer.
4. Pig-sticking. The biggest Pig and the longest run of the Season. A Hunting Scene.
5. How we spent Christmas afternoon in our Bungalow. A look into an Indian Bungalow on Christmas Day.
6. Landscape with Water-carrier and Washerman.

These Cards are highly artistic in design and finish, and being peculiarly Oriental are for that very reason the most appropriate presents for friends and relations at Home.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has contracted to purchase from Messrs. NANABHOY WISHWANATHJEE SETT SADAWARTA and GOCULNATH WISHWANATHJEE SETT SADAWARTA, Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, the undermentioned property situate at Tanna, Tookaram Mahadik Road, Municipal Nos. 88 and 89, containing by admeasurement 26 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north and south by the public roads, east by the house of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and west by the house of Mr. Chinto Purashram.

All persons having claim on the abovementioned property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or lien, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within two weeks from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 1st day of December 1887.

WITHAL BALCRASTNA KAMAT,
Borebhat Lane, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Company's premises, Colaba, on SATURDAY the 10th day of December 1887, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of these retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14 inst., both days inclusive.

AHMEDBHOY HABBIBHOY,
Chairman.

Bombay, 1st December 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH TRIBHOWAN HARAKCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest to or in the same, either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their Office in Rampart Row, Fort, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim, and such claim will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Government Pension and Tax Land with the messuage or building thereon standing on the East side of Pydhownee or Mombadevi Tank Road without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 522 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 572 and New No. 2725 and Old survey No. 2951 to 955 and New Survey Nos. 1372 and 1373 and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 782 and 783 Street Nos. 89 and 91, and which said premises are bounded on the North by the property of Vadoo Keul, on the South by the property of Sapoorji Sorabji Kupawalla, on the East by the properties belonging to Hormusjee Eduljee Bharoocha and others, and on the West by the said Pydhownee or Mombadevi Tank Road.—Dated the 30th November 1887.

ARDESIR HORMASJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORGET NOT!
FORGET NOT!!
FORGET NOT!!!
THE TIME
DUE FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,
1st JANUARY, 1888.

THE only Firm in India that supplies the Cheapest and with greatest despatch and punctuality.

Before giving Orders to others please ask for our newly prepared Price List.

To avoid delay in the transmission of our Orders to London for supplies of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals, we beg most respectfully to remind our Customers, Local and Up-country, that the last day of sending in Subscription is the 2nd DECEMBER, 1887.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.
THE OLDEST, THE CHEAPEST AND WELL KNOWN FIRM
FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
SEASON'S GREETINGS.
NEW AND SPECIAL VASES AND SPECIMEN GLASSES.

Best shaded and acided Vases, with beautifully hand-painted Fruit and embossed Gold Leaves, assorted, six different shapes and Colors—Ruby, Pink, Blue, Salmon, Canary and Plum.

THESE ARE VERY FINE GOODS AND OF WONDERFUL VALUE.

New Imitation Worcester Decorated Vases.
New Liliputian Satin-lined Violet Vases.
Coral Vases.
Plum „
Rustic „
Tubes.
Tripods.
Hungarian Vases.
Autumn Leaf „
Dresden Jars.
Worcester Jars and Covers.
Floral Baskets.
Terra Cotta Vases.
China Baskets with Figures.
Ivory Vases, Gold Decorated.
PLUSH LADIES' HAND BAGS.
PLUSH SCENT COMPANION.
WORK BASKETS.
TOILET CASES.
CARD CASES
WHITE METAL AFGHANISTAN INKSTAND, Rs. 15-0
WHITE METAL ROYAL LION INKSTAND, Rs. 30-0
POCKET CASES,
LETTER CASES
PAINT CASES
POST FREE

A Newly Prepared Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th December next by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for General Contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Tea, Indian, Loose, of good quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases.	Under Schedule No. 35.
Sugar for Barracks as per Muster	Under Schedule No. 49
Sugar for Hospitals as per Muster.	Under Schedule No. 49 A.

J. M. BOYD, Col.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on 20th December next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers, at Bombay, and Karachi, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers, up to noon, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay Poona Ahmednugur Mhow Nassirabad Neemuch	Tea Indian. Under Schedule No. 29 A. Sugar for Hospitals. do. No. 30
Karachi Hydrabad Deesa Ahmedabad Jubbulpore	Sugar for Barracks, do. No. 1

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

FOR ADEN COMMISSARIAT.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 16th Dec. 1887.
Aden	Hired Draft Bullocks	No. 4.	
	Cattle Equipments	Do. No. 12	Do. 14 do.
	Ice	Do. No. 15	Do. 8 do.
Aden & Comt. Storekeeper General Bombay.	Purchase of empty casks	Do. No. 21	Do. 16 do.
	Sugar (for daily supplies)	Do. No. 26	Do. 20 do.
	Sugar (for periodical supplies)	Do. No. 26A	Do. 20 do.
	Potatoes & Vegetables	Do. No. 27	Do. 12 do.
	Tea and Coffee	Do. No. 28	Do. 20 do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 14th Dec. 1887.
Bombay Poona Ahmednuggur Mhow Nusserabad Neemuch Kurrachee Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad Jubbulpore	Cattle Equipments.	No. 7.	
	Dead Stock.	Do. No. 8	Do. 12 do.
	Ice.	Do. No. 18	Do. 8 do.
	Cotton Suttrungees.	Do. No. 19	Do. 8 do.
	Cotton Sheets.	Do. No. 20	Do. 8 do.
	Potatoes and vegetables.	Do. No. 40	Do. 12 do.

Tenders will not be received for the supply of Potatoes under class A of Schedule No. 43 at Karachi and Hyderabad.

Tenders for the supply of Mule and Bullock equipments under Schedule No. 7 for the above and their Subordinate Stations will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers as shown below.

Tenders for Elephant and other equipments under this Schedule will be received at each Station as hitherto.

By the Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay	For Bombay. „ Deesa. „ Ahmedabad	and their Subordinate Stations.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Poona	For Poona. „ Ahmednagar	Do. do.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Mhow	For Mhow. „ Nassirabad. „ Neemuch.	Do. do.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Jubbulpore	For Jubbulpore	and its Subordinate Stations.
By the Ex. Comt. Officer, Karachi	For Karachi. „ Hyderabad.	

Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Karachi Deesa Ahmedabad	Hired Carts with Bullocks &c.	Under Schedule No. 21.	Tenders to be received on 16th Dec. 1887.
Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Purchase of empty Hogshead.	Do. No. 16	Do. 16 do.

GENERAL CONTRACTS.

Comt. Storekeeper Genl Bombay	Mule and Bullock equipments	Do. No. 7	Do. 14 do.
	Purchase of empty Hogsheads.	Do. No. 38	Do. 16 do.
Poona Ahmedabad Karachi Mhow Jubbulpore Comt. Storekeeper Genl Bombay	Cotton Suttrunjees of good quality as per muster.	Do. No. 33	Do. 8 do.
	Cotton Sheets of good quality as per muster.	Do. No. 34	Do. 8 do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 9th Nov. 1887.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the New Lecture Hall Building Fund.
SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1887.
AT 9 P.M.
The Farcical Comedy, entitled
"DONE ON BOTH SIDES."
By J. Maddison Morton,
AND
The entirely Novel and highly moral Domestic Burlesque Tragedy, Operatic, Ghostly Drama
"SELINA SEDILIA,"
OR
Villainy vanquished and Virtue victorious. Condensed into two spasms, and adapted for the stage from the well-known novel "Aurora Borealis," by M. E. B., Authoress of "Within the Haze" and other thrilling tales.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Edgardo	Signor Ronnoco (The celebrated Tenor).
Rupert Sedilia	Mr. P. W. D. Weak.
Burke, the Slogger	Mr. A. Robberts.
Ghost of Sir J. J. C. B. B. Sedilia	Mr. 'enry Hirving.
The Stranger	Mr. Edmond Keene.
Lady Selina Sedilia	Miss Helen Terri.
Guinivere	Miss Mary Ann Oerson.

Chorus of unemployed from Trafalgar Square, London.

Tickets for this unrivalled performance may be obtained from the Librarian.

PRICE—RE. 1.

CARDS! CARDS!!
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CARDS! CARDS!!
NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
Are worth sending to Home people as 'Xmas and New Year's presents.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WANTED, an ENGLISH GOVERNESS, must be of high qualifications. Good references indispensible. Application with copies of testimonials, &c., to be sent to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Road.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

BEG to notify to his Patrons and Public that he has always on hand a rich and select stock of Gem, Gold, Silver and fine art work Jewellery, Shawls, Chudders, Carpets, Indian and Chinese Curios, Tiger Skins, old and rich Persian Armours, &c., &c., and other things too numerous to mention. Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, Next door to SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam.
Grocer's and Counter Scales.
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M.M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay ARABS the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some GRAM and GRASS MACHINES and Best Real MOCHA COFFEE.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

"A nice Bareilly CART and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman."

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN,
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree
Local Trains between Andaree Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur. (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Llandour.
To Naini Tal and Aamorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalk Dugshal, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY ...... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ...... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN ...... Railway Station.
BULSAR ...... Eduljee Pestonjee Dossal.
DEOLALI ...... Cursetjee Dadabhoy.
AHMEDABAD ...... Railway Station.
MADRAS ...... Higginbotham & Co., and R Bros.
LONDON ...... G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C.; Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens	Rs. 4-8	per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do.	„ 2-12	„

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thorough practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Chief Engineer and Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders for the Purchase of the undermentioned Machinery:—

One Horizontal Stationary Engine (single cylinder) 12 Horse, by C. D. Young and Co. In good order. One Cornish Boiler, single flue, adapted for burning coal or wood, tested up to 80lbs. per square inch, on 9th February 1884, since which date it has been used only for one week. Working pressure 40lbs. per square inch.

2. One Ten-ton Stationary Crane, bed plate broken, otherwise in good order.

3. One Steam Road Roller, by Aveling and Porter, Rochester, Kent, 2 large Rollers, each 5 ft 6 in by 1 ft 8 in. and 2 small Rollers each 4 ft 8 in by 1 ft 9 in. Engine (10 Horse, single cylinder) is separated from Roller and has been used for some years for driving machinery. Rollers and frame require putting together.

4. One-bar Rolling Machine, of an obsolete pattern, disconnected and incomplete.

5. One Blast Fan, diameter of fan 4 feet, size of wings 14 by 9, second-hand.

6. The above Machinery can be seen by intending purchasers at the Mysore State Railway Locomotive Workshops, Bangalore, on any day during working hours.

Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, Dharwar, not later than 2nd January 1888.

J. C. LINDSAY, Col., R.E.
Chief Engr. & Actg. Agent.

Dharwar, 24 Nov. 1887.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Mary's College, Mazagon.
Elocutionary Entertainment at the Temperance Bureau, 56, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m. Native friends especially invited.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Patna (s), from Calcutta.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 26th instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 98,075 in receipts.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 19th instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 86,340 in receipts.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Nyanza will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Friday the 2nd proximo.

Steamers at Hog Island.—The following steamers have been docked on the hydraulic lift at Hog Island during November :—s.s. Nyanza, 2,128 tons ; s. s. Bangalore, 2,342 tons; and s. s. River Indus, 3,452 tons.

Found.—Cassia Totia, a labourer, found a currency note for Rs. 10 lying in Khoja Street on Tuesday last, and handed it over to a policeman doing duty there. The same has been forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Shree Rajaram Rameshwar, the Maharaj of Dwarka, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon by the ferry steamer Katanadi. He was accompanied by ten followers. The Maharaj has taken up his residence at Mooljee Jetha's Dharmsalla, Bholeshwar.

The Rev. Braz D'Monte.—We have been informed that Rev. Braz D'Monte, who left Bombay for Rome in the month of October with the Papal "Jubilee" gift, had a private audience with his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on the 13th inst. The result of the interview has not yet reached Bombay.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Jugjivun Hurgovind, a Brahmin mendicant, living at Baboolnath Wady, reported to the police that while he was away at a caste dinner on Tuesday, some person broke into his house, by wrenching off the lock of his door, and stole gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 458-8-0 and Rs. 80 in cash from his premises.

The Albless Lepers' Home.—The honorary treasurer of the Albless Lepers' Home Trombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of donations of Rs. 100, Rs. 50, and Rs. 5 from H. H. the Rajah of Ernacollum in Cochin, H. H. the Raja of Feridkot State and from Mr. J. Haivoy of Lucknow, respectively, in aid of the Albless Lepers' Home fund.

A Suspicious Character.—Deen Mahomed Hooseinbux, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being found loitering by night at the Mahim Bazaar, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Scholarly Jewess.—It will be highly gratifying to the Jewish community all over India to learn that, out of their small number in Bombay, Miss Mary Samuel of Poona has successfully passed the first year B. A. examination. This is the first instance of a Jewish young lady passing the B. A. standard which speaks highly to her credit, especially as we believe that none of the Jewish boys have as yet been similarly successful.

A Poona Poet.—We hear that a book of new poems may shortly be expected from the pen of Mr. John Renton Denning. This gentleman is the author of a small volume of fugitive pieces which appeared in 1880; and the work was favourably reviewed by some of the leading London papers. We understand that one of Mr. Denning's new poems deals to some extent with a social phase of Anglo-Indian life which is giving rise to some controversy at the present time. The book is to be published by the Bombay Education Society's Press.

Thefts.—At the Fort Police court yesterday Inspector Dillon charged Akmed Cassum before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing some bundles of twine and a bird cage. A sepoy arrested the accused while he was trying to dispose of the twine in the Chore Bazaar. On inquiries being made it was found that he had also stolen a bird cage from a shop. In defence the accused maintained he was innocent, blaming a friend whom he said instigated him to sell the property, having given him the things. Mr. Ryan disbelieved this story and passed a sentence of six months with hard labour.

Theft at Mahim.—Cursetji Dhosabhoy, living at Mahim, and in the service of one Jehangeerjee Hormusjee, reported to the police the theft of the following property, the major portion of it belonging to his master :—Rs. 10, in currency notes, Rs. 25 in cash, two German silver watches and a silver ornament, valued Rs. 24. The stolen property was left in a box in a room of an unoccupied house belonging to his master which was undergoing some repairs and locked up. This box was missed from the room on Sunday last. A search was made and the box minus its contents was found broken open in one of the outhouses in the compound. Inquiries were made, but no trace of the missing property could be found.

Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw of Karachi.—The generosity of this well known Parsee gentleman has conferred a great boon on St. Vincent's High School, Poona. This institution had hitherto no scholarships for the encouragement of studies. He has therefore founded a scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a year. St. Vincent's High School has among its scholars great many sons of Parsee gentlemen, and they must feel gratified, that Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, one of their community, has noticed the institution in this manner. This adds to the very many instances, of which the Chapel at Quetta and the fine Catholic Church at Karachi are others, in which Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw has shown his appreciation of good done, not regarding the differences of creed.

Death from Burns.—A corsespondent writes :—Sir, in your issue of to-day's date under the heading "deaths from burns" it is stated that "the girl was playing with a lucifer match, &c." This statement if allowed to remain uncorrected, will, I have no doubt, leave upon the mind of the public an impression that in Mr. Framjee Markur's family the children are allowed to play with inflammables. In the case of the deceased girl Nawajbai I was in the house within quarter of an hour after the accident and made very searching inquiries both from the girl herself and from the members of the family and I could boldly asert that the cause of the burn is still shrouded in mystery. In the evidence before the coroner Mr. Framjee has stated as his opinion that the cause of fire may have been the ignition of a lucifer match. I have no doubt that this conclusion may have been the offshoot of his imagination and not the true cause of the accident.—Yours, &c., R. Khory.

Robbing a Washerman.—Dwarka Muckun, a washerman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing five silk bordered dhoturs, valued Rs. 16, the property of Wittoo Oodajee, a washerman, from the Dhoby Ghaut at Mahaluxmee that morning. The accused was arrested with the stolen property in his possession while going along the Tardeo Road at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a Police Havildar No. 713 on suspicion. As he failed to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same he was taken into custody. He subsequently made a statement and took the policeman to the Dhoby Ghaut at Mahaluxmee, where he showed him the bundle from whence he had stolen the five dhoturs. The bundle belonged to the complainant Wittoo Oodajee, and the stolen dhoturs to one of his customers. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted one previous conviction. He was therefore sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Stealing Government Property.—Private information having been received by the police that large quantity of hides, valued at Rs. 25 each, the property of Government, were being secretly removed from the Arsenal and sold to a Hindoo shoemaker named Janoo Gunnoo, a pensioner of the Marine Battalion, Inspector Butterfield on Tuesday morning last placed a policeman in plain clothes on watch over the shop and the movements of Janoo. Shortly afterwards Janoo was taken into custody as he was about to dispose one of the stolen hides to another shoemaker named Ungunlall Kaleeram. In the course of inquiries Janoo made a statement and pointed out a *bhungy* named Mithoo Dulla who works in the Arsenal as being implicated. Janoo made a further statement which led to the arrest of Luximon Vittoo, also a shoemaker, living at Dhobi Talao, and on his place being searched a large quantity of leather belonging to Government was found in his possession. It was subsequently indentified by the Arsenal authorities. Five cow hides, valued at Rs. 125, have already been recovered by the police.

THE *JAM-E-JAMSHED* DEFAMATION CASE.

The case was concluded yesterday by the complainant Pherosjee Eduljee, a mobed, through Mr. Branson who represented him, withdrawing his complaint. Mr. Branson said that the prosecution was satisfied that so far as regards the defendants the whole thing was on their part a mistake, and considering that there had been an apology the next day, and an expression of regret by the defendants at having allowed the false statement about the prosecutor to appear in their paper he had advised his client to drop the matter. There could be no practical gain in continuing the case, so the prosecution desired to withdraw.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta corrected Mr. Branson with reference to the apology and remarked that the defendants had done only what was right under the circumstances. They did not apologise, but merely expressed their regret and the pain which had been caused to the complainant by the inadvertent insertion of the report in the paper. The learned counsel was very glad that Mr. Branson had advised his client to withdraw the matter, and added with regard to the remarks which had fallen from him at an early stage of the case with reference to Mr. Maneckjee that he wished to withdraw all that he had said about him, as the defendants, after full enquiry, were thoroughly satisfied that there was nothing against him. Both parties were mutually satisfied now, and had nothing to say against each other, and probably after this little estrangement would be all the better friends for it.

Mr. Ryan was very glad that there was such a satisfactory ending to the case.

The parties then left the court.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey, yesterday afternoon, gave his decision in the case in which Mr. Walter Williamson, the third engineer of the s. s. Clan Macdonald, was charged by a Punjabi fireman, named Imamoodin Jan Mahomed, with grievous assault on the high seas.

His Worship attended at the J. J. Hospital and recorded the evidence of the complainant, who had been and was unable to attend Court.

In his statement the fireman narrated the circumstances of the assault, ascribing his injuries (fractured ribs), to the beating given him by Mr. Williamson, a few days after leaving Suez. He stated that it was known to the other firemen that he had been assaulted. He had complained to the serang about it, and denied he had been assaulted by the other firemen.

In defence Mr. Williamson stated that the fireman had been three months on board the Clan Macdonald, and was always a bad workman. He was careless and lazy, and was constantly being complained of by the other men. Mr. Williamson denied that he had assaulted the fireman and added that he knew nothing at all of the man's injuries till he was arrested by the police.

Giving judgment, the Magistrate said that of course the case was one of a very serious character and one which required a full enquiry. Such an enquiry he had just made and the result of it left no doubt whatever in his mind that the charge against Mr. Williamson was one made entirely without any foundation. After having examined the complainant in the hospital, it appeared quite clear that he had been assaulted, and very seriously assaulted by somebody. The evidence proved that two of his ribs had been fractured, but who it was that committed the assault there was not a tittle of evidence to show. His Worship after going through the evidence in detail remarked that the upshot of the whole was the material fact that Imamoodin from first to last had made no complaint at all of the assault. Any body who was acquainted with the habits and ways of natives knew well enough that, as a rule, they were not at all slow in complaining of the slightest assault or of any injury they might receive. It was almost inconceivable, how, if an assault had been committed no complaint had been made. It was his Worship's experience that even the most trivial assault was promptly complained of, and that was a view in which Captain Rule agreed and confirmed the impression he (the magistrate) entertained, and most people would be of the same opinion Imamoodin had never complained to Captain Rule or any other officer of the ship, he had complained to none of his comrades and when he came on shore he said nothing to the shipping master nor had he complained to a Magistrate or the police. It was only when he was interrogated for the first time in hospital regarding the cause of his fractured ribs and other injuries that he told Mr. Gallagher he had been assaulted by the third engineer, and Mr. Gallagher thought it was his duty to report the matter to the police. It was inconceivable to his Worship's mind that such a charge if it was a true one would have originated in this way. He did not for a moment believe it was a true charge, and if Imamoodin had properly and truthfully explained his injuries to Mr. Gallagher nothing more would have been heard of the matter. There was no ground for such a charge having been brought against Mr. Williamson, his Worship absolutely disbelieving that he had inflicted the injuries on the complainant. Before discharging Mr. Williamson his Worship observed that in bringing such a charge against him Superintendent Sweeney had merely been actuated by his notion of what his duty in the matter was. He could not help feeling that if a little more caution had been exercised and more enquiry made, Mr. Williamson would have been spared a great deal of pain and annoyance. The Criminal Procedure Code was not applicable to the Bombay Police and that fact could very often account for such action as had been taken in this matter as they had to act on their own discretion.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Ice Company was held yesterday, Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E., in the chair. The following report of the directors, for the year ending 30th September 1887, was submitted :—

The working account of the Company shows a profit of Rs. 2,980-8-0, which is somewhat disappointing, as being a reduction upon last year's results. The smaller profits are due partly to the low price which ruled at Poona and at Hyderabad during part of the financial year ; and also to the temporary stoppage of the machinery at Hyderabad during the hot weather, which necessitated the despatch of ice from Bombay in large quantities. In consideration of the smaller profits earned, the Secretaries and Managers have offered and the Board have accepted a return to the Company of Rs. 600 from their remuneration, and this amount may therefore be added to available surplus which will then amount to Rs. 3,580-8-0. This it is proposed to apportion as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum	2,940	0	0
In reduction of Preliminary Charges	219	4	0
Addition to Depreciation and Renewal Fund account	350	0	0
	Rs.....3,509	4	0
Leaving to be carried forward to next year's account	Rs... 71	4	0
	Rs.....3,580	8	0

To simplify the accounts, the Board have thought it advisable to change the title of the "Reserve Fund" account to "Depreciation and Renewal Fund" account and accordingly the balance of the former account, namely, Rs. 3,074-11-6, has been transferred to the latter head, which, with the addition of the Rs. 350 abovementioned, will show a total credit balance of Rs. 3,424-11-6. Arrangements have been made to purchase the Factory at Hyderabad, whereby an important saving in expenditure will be effected ; and the coal from the Singareni fields is now almost daily expected to be available. Thus it is hoped that the competition lately started at Hyderabad, though causing a reduction in the sale-price, will not cause a diminution in the future profits.

On the Chairman's motion, the above report, together with the audited accounts, was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 2 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, and the other proposals made in the directors' report for the disposal of the available surplus were carried out by the meeting. Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Goculdas Jugmohundas were re-elected chairman of the board of directors, and Mr. R. N. Khote was re-elected chairman of the board of directors. Messrs. N. S. Symons and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors of the Company, at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. Thanks were voted to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and managers for their management of the business of the Company during the past year. The meeting then terminated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THANA St. JAME'S CHURCH.

Thursday, 1st December.

6 p.m.—With sermon by Rev. Father Gardner. Hymns 47, 51. Alms for General Expenses of the Church.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreable smell of most "Restores." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE RANGOON TRAGEDY.

On Wednesday week the man Mulligan, of the Scots Fusiliers, was brought up for trial at Rangoon on the charges of murder and culpable homicide of the two corporals of the regiment. He pleaded not guilty and put in a written statement, which was read to the jury.

In it he stated that he had been drinking heavily for a few days, and was not in his senses at the time of the occurrence which accidentally and unfortunately killed two of his best comrades, and he had no idea of doing injury to the deceased. Recorder MacEwan summed up the evidence, and told the jury that if they believed it, they could only bring in a verdict of guilty of murder. The jury, without quitting the box, brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the Recorder passed sentence of death, subject to confirmation by the High Court of Calcutta: telling the prisoner that, if he wished to do so, he could appeal within seven days. The Court during the trial was crowded with soldiers belonging to Mulligan's regiment, it being rumoured that he intended making some statement in reference to the Phœnix Park murders.—*Madras Times.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters :—

Re Abdool Lutiff.—Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the petition till after the Christmas vacation, and for an extension for two months of the interim order granted to the insolvent. His Lordship granted the application.

Re Hormusjee Burjorjee Batlivalla.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, renewed his application for an interim order, which was refused on the last occasion on the ground that the insolvent had failed to serve notices upon his creditors. It appeared that one of the creditors, who held a decree against the insolvent for more than two months, was entered in the schedule as a non-judgment creditor. This, his Lordship remarked, was calculated to deceive the Court ; and the application was again refused.

Re Nusserwanjee Byramjee Kotewall and another.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

Re Shewram Jahver.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Gopaljee Callianjee and others, creditors, applied that Shewram Jahver be adjudicated an insolvent on the ground of his having left the jurisdiction without paying his debts. The application was granted, the insolvent being directed to file his schedule within thirty days.

Re Byramjee Rustomjee Billimoria.—On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

Re Ahmedbhoy Cassumbhoy.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule granted on the 16th May 1887, calling upon Doolubdas Trecum, insolvent's partner, to attend the Official Assignee's Office to make up his books of account. Doolubdass and the insolvent, the learned counsel stated, traded in partnership, failed, and became insolvent. Deolubdas, after filing his petition, decamped somewhere. His Lordship made the rule absolute.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 19th of November there were 249 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 235 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-box, 11 from cholera, 82 from fevers, 40 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—3 Non-Asiatics, 12 Mixed Races, 167 Hindus, 66 Mahomedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 19th of November was 249, against 235 and 243 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 63. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 12 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 35. There were no deaths from small-box during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 82 and 12 respectively, against 75 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·9 per mile per annum against 34·6, the mean of the last five years.

Stealing a Husband.—Mrs. Manuel a young and attractive-looking Jewess, residing at No. 28, Imambarry Lane, applied for a process against one Mrs. Thomas, residing in the same street, whose husband, applicant stated, was not at present in Calcutta, for having come to her house and taken her (applicant's) husband away. *Applicant.*—I want a summons, Sir, against Mrs. Thomas for taking away my husband. (Laughter.) *Magistrate.*—I am sorry I can't help you, as there is no section in the Penal Code for enticing or kidnapping a husband. At this stage, Mr. Cranenburgh informed the Court that he, on behalf of Mrs. Thomas, had already taken out a summons against the applicant, Mrs. Manuel, and had served it on her, for trespass and assault. His Worship (to applicant).—Have you any other complaint to make ? Applicant stated that she had gone to bring away her husband from the house of Mrs. Thomas, when the latter tore her clothes and assaulted her. His Worship granted summons against Mrs. Thomas for assault.—*Ibid.*

RUSKIN'S SCOTTISH ACQUAINTANCES.

The latest chapter of Mr. Ruskin's "Præterita," the issue of which has been long delayed owing to the illness of the writer, is devoted almost entirely to his Scottish friends and experiences. His intimacy with Dr. John Brown was very close. In one passage he alludes to him in these affectionate terms :—

"But the dearness of Wallington was founded, as years went on more deeply in its having made known to me the best and truest friend of all my life—*best* for me, because he was of my father's race and native town ; *truest*, because he knew always how to help us both and never made any mistake in doing so—Dr. John Brown. He was staying at Wallington when I stopped there on my way to give my Edinburgh lectures ; and we walked together with little Connie on the moors. It downed on me so gradually what manner of man he was. This the reader capable of learning at all—there are few now who can understand a good Scotsman of the old classic breed—had better learn straightway from the record he gave of his own father's life, of which I must give here this one passage of his childhood." Here is quoted a letter from Dr. John Brown to the Rev. John Cairns. At the close of the chapter again Ruskin says :—"Nothing could tell the loss to me in his death, nor the grief to how many greater souls than mine that had been possessed in patience through his love."

CARLYLE.

The following is an interesting reference to Carlyle :—

"No one has yet separated, in analysing the mind of Scott, the pity from the pride ; no one in the mind of Carlyle the pity from the anger. Lest I should not be spared to write another 'Præterita,' I will give in this place a few words of Carlyle, which throw more lovely light on his character than any he has written—as indeed his instantly vivid words always did ; and it is a bitter blame and shame to me that I have not recorded those spoken to myself, often with trust and affection, always with kindness. But I find this piece nearly word for word in my diary of 25th October 1874. He had been quoting the last words of Gœthe—'Open the window ; let us have more light (this about an hour before painless death, his eyes failing him). I referred to the 'It grows dark, boys ; you may go' of the great master of the High School of Edinburgh. On which Carlyle instantly opened into a beautiful account of Adam's early life, his intense zeal and industry as a poor boy in a Highland cottage—lying flat on the hearth to learn his grammar by the light of a peat fire. Carlyle's own memory is only of Adam's funeral when he (Carlyle) was a boy of fourteen, making one of a crowd, waiting near the gate of the High School, of which part of the old black building of the time of James I. was still standing ; its motto, '*Nisi Dominus Frustra*,' everywhere. A half holiday had been given that the boys might see the coffin carried by—only about five-and twenty people in all, Carlyle thought—'big bellied persons, sympathetic bailies, relieving each other in carrying the pall.' The boys collected in a group as it passed within the railings, uttered a low 'Ah me ! oh dear !' or the like half sigh, or wail—' and he is gone from us then !' 'The sound of the boys' wail is in my ears yet,' said Carlyle. . . . We fell away upon Mill's essay on the substitution of patriotism for religion—'actually the most paltry rag of '—a chain of vituperative contempt too fast to note—'it has fallen to my lot to come in with. Among my acquaintance—I have not seen a person talking of a thing he so little understood. The point of his indignation was Mill's supposing that if God did not make everybody 'happy' it was because he had no sufficient power. Was not enough supplied in the article. Nothing makes Carlyle more contemptuous than this coveting of 'happiness.'"

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 22-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BALFOUR.

A meeting of the electors of the Eastern District of Mid-Lothian was held at Dalkeith on Tuesday 6th November, when addresses were delivered by Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. J. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., and others. The chairman read the following letter from Mr. Gladstone :—

The excesses of the Government have gone beyond all expectation, and have reached a point at which, through the officers whom they appoint and encourage, they who are paid as well as bound to support the law have become the most glaring offenders against it. The rejection of Home Rule has in the natural course been followed by Coercion. Coercion, professedly aimed at crime, has been directed against the Press and the right of public meeting. The arbitrary prohibition of public meetings was not enough, and has been followed at Mitchelstown by the most wanton and most disorderly disturbance, with those deplorable and fatal consequences of which the Ministers had declared in Parliament their approval. These events, deplorable in themselves, will at least make plain to the nation—and not least to Scotland—the true question before us. They have already exposed the miserable hollowness of the profession that the Union as now administered gives Ireland equal rights with ourselves, and have proved that the spirit of the old tyranny is alive in the hearts of the present Irish Administration, although, happily, it does not possess the power of Strafford or of Cromwell or of Clare.

MR. BALFOUR AT BIRMINGHAM.

Addressing a crowded meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall Mr. Balfour spoke at great length his remarks taking the form of a reply to Mr. Gladstone's Nothingham speeches. He said :—

"I notice that, though Mr. Gladstone has given to the country what he calls a programme of legislation, he does not appear to take in that programme any very lively interest himself. But apart from the effect upon his Irish policy it appears to me that Mr. Gladstone himself takes very little interest at this moment in any question except the Irish question, and certainly no man has done more than Mr. Gladstone in his time to make the Irish question one which it is impossible for us to ignore, and which we are compelled to devote the time of Parliament and the time of the country session after session to dealing with. (Cheers.)

A DEMON OF INACCURACY.

Mr. Balfour said we had not now before us two parties—a Radical party and a Parnellite party, but the Parnell-Gladstone party—fused into a common whole by a common organisation, and he regretted to say by common methods. He continued :—

And not merely is the party allied, but fused with the Parnellite party, and Mr. Gladstone was deliberately endeavouring to render more difficult the restoration of law and order in Ireland by unblushing perversions of fact. He seemed to be possessed by the demon of inaccuracy in all his attacks upon the Government. If he alluded to Irish crime it was only to give fantastic excuses for it. If he mentioned the police it was only to hold them up to obloquy. He palliated crime and encouraged lawlessness with the same glib dexterity as if he had been born west of the Shannon and had been all along a follower of Mr. Parnell.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

The *Pall Mall Budget* observes :—

That Sir Charles Warren's orders were a curious compound in the matter of phraseology, but they might be interpreted as meaning that the processions were not to be interfered with by the police so long as (1) they did not break into a run, (2) nor terrorized the inabitants by hooting or yelling, (3) nor blocked the roadway by coming to a standstill and interfering with traffic. On Sunday afternoon, however, a procession of Socialists was brutally attacked by the police in approaching the square, and had their red flag seized. Then on the Thursday Sir Charles Warren took to planting bodies of police by the pedestal which forms the platform at these meetings, and the superintendents in charge to warning the speakers that if they used the violent language they would be arrested. On Friday the chairman Webb, who had talked threateningly, and the well-known leader Allman, who had just proclaimed his intention to talk sedition, were arrested, and the meeting was broken up. Allman was soon after, by some strange freak, liberated, but on the following day he was rearrested for using seditious language on October 17, in support of which charge a superintendent was produced to swear to the use of seditious language on November 4. On Friday, as will be seen below, the police blundered badly over the arrest of a well-known Kennington Conservative. On Saturday the absence of Webb and Allman and the intimidation of the police resulted in the abandonment of the intention to hold a meeting, and the police ultimately cleared the square. On Sunday a meeting was prohibited in the morning, but permitted in the afternoon, without harm resulting to any one. On Monday, Mr. W. Saunders the Rev. Stewart Headlam, and other members of a deputation of the Land Restoration League, together with Mrs. Besant, addressed the meeting, which passed over quietly.

ARREST OF MR. BENNET BURLEIGH.

On Tuesday, towards the close of the meeting, Superintendent Sheppard ordered the arrest of a Mr. Knight, who he alleges "talked of the burning of London in four hundred places at once," and while the meeting was dispersing he ordered the arrest of Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent, who was present as the representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, and Mr. Winkes, an advertisement canvasser, who had addressed the meeting. Mr. Burleigh (whom Sheppard did not know) was charged as "a loose, idle, and disorderly person," who was "disturbing the public peace with intent to commit a felony ;" and it was only after some difficulty that bail was granted for the night. At the police court the following day Superintendent Sheppard's complaint was that they had not moved on fast enough, and that he arrested them to put an end to the difficulty, as they were leading the crowd among the traffic at Charing-cross. Mr. Burleigh's defence was that he moved as fast as the crowd would permit him. Mr. Vaughan sought to end the case by binding over Mr. Burleigh to keep the peace, but Mr. Burleigh would not assent to this, as he held that he was unjustly charged ; and ultimately all three prisoners were remanded on bail for a week. Late on Tuesday afternoon the Chief Commissioner, acting under the instructions of the Cabinet, issued a proclamation prohibiting all meetings in Trafalgar-square ; and on Wednesday Trafalgar-square was held in force by the police.

NOVELTIES IN THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The *City Press* gives the principal features in the Lord Mayor's Show on the 9th of November. The items in the programme that are novel appear to be the following :—

A car representing forests, commons, and open spaces, illustrating scenes in Epping Forest and Burham Beeches, with mediæval foresters, a shepherd and shepherdess, and other figures, and drawn by six horses in City colours; followed by a mounted hawking party.

A car representing the Commerce of London, containing a figure of England, surrounded by merchandise and natural products, with attendant figures representing the various branches of Commerce, Thames, &c., and drawn by six horses in the City colours ; followed by City Merchants in costume of the sixteenth century, and Watermen of the city of London.

A car representing Education, containing a central group representing the education of the young ; tutors and scholars ; craftsmen and apprentices ; a female figure of the Guildhall School of Music, and drawn by six horses in the City colours.

A car representing Charity, containing a central figure emblematical of the City of London, surrounded by groups illustrating hospitals and other charitable institutions, and drawn by six horses in the City colours, and followed by a military field ambulance and a company of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

The new lifeboat for Hunstanton, belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, maintained by licensed victuallers, and fully equipped and manned by the Worthing lifeboat crew in their cork jackets, mounted on its transporting carriage, drawn by eight horses.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·954
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Termometer	67·5
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	·586
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·8
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE. NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	240

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

The latest intelligence received from Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition is dated Aug. 8. At that time the expedition had left the camp established by Mr. Stanley at about eight days' march from the Mabodi country, and was advancing direct towards the western shore of the Albert Nyanza.

Mr. Stanley had experienced considerable difficulties in consequence of the fatigue of his men, which ultimately became so serious that owing to the men straggling, the expedition was scattered over a distance of several kilometres. Mr. Stanley, moreover, had to negotiate with some of the most important chiefs of the district through which he was passing in order to obtain fresh victuals, the consumption of food by the expedition being very large. The natives, however, showed themselves well disposed to meet all Mr. Stanley's requirements. After halting for three or four days at a fresh camp in order to re-organise the expedition and rest his men, Mr. Stanley continued his march towards the interior, leaving a guard of thirty men at the camp. On arriving at the west shore of the Albert Nyanza, Mr. Stanley intended establishing himself in in a new halting-place on the slopes of the extremely fertile mountains which, according to native information, border that portion of the lake. He would thence despatch a small advance-guard towards Wadelai by way of the Nyanza, in the steel whale-boat, which, partially taken to pieces, is still being conveyed by the expedition. The direction of this mission would probably be entrusted to Lieutenant Staers, who was still with the van of the expedition, and was in good health. This plan was, however, subject to modification, either because Mr. Stanley previously received direct news from Emin Pasha, which up to the time of the despatch of the foregoing intelligence, he fully expected, or on account of the great sensation produced by the expedition in the country. Mr Stanley had already learnt that Emin was in good health, and that the country to the south of the Albert Nyanza had been greatly tranquilised. Mr. Stanley had sent a letter to the camp at Yambunga, by the messenger who brought the above intelligence, stating that he would be greatly assisted by being sent a supply of fresh provisions, which would enable him the better to re-victual Emin Pasha. The messenger states that those in charge of the camp at Yambunga were embarrassed to know how to comply with this request, it being declared that in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and the remembrance of what happened at Stanley Falls, it is very difficult to find carriers willing to penetrate the unknown regions beyond Yambunga unaccompanied by Mr. Stanley. It is to be hoped that the caravan announced by Tippoo Tib as having been despatched by him *via* the River Mbourou will reach Mr. Stanley in time to be useful to him. Mr. Stanley hoped to be in direct communication with Emin Pasha by about Aug. 15. He had forwarded to Yambunga some interesting information regarding the unexplored country which he had traversed. He found the country of the Mabodi to be densely inhabited, the people being hospitable. Mr. Stanley was compelled to entirely give up following the course of the Aruwhimi, which trended towards the south, from where it again became navigable at a place situated on the confines of the Mabodi country. After leaving the Aruwhimi, the expedition in the course of its march came upon some streams which, according to the scanty information received here, are thought to be tributaries of the Ouelle.

THE COLONIAL EDINBURGH.

The visitor to New Zealand will find a very striking illustration of that tendency to hang together which is so characteristic of the Scotch. New Zealand has been colonised by fits and starts. Victoria was colonised once and for all at Melbourne ; New South Wales, which is equal to several New Zealands, once and for all at Sydney, or rather Botany Bay. But in New Zealand colonisation was specific and provincial, and occurred at half a dozen places. One of these spots was Dunedin, which was settled by Scotch people from Melbourne. Otago, the province of which Dunedin is the capital, is the southernmost of all the provinces, and the largest. It was settled earlier than any other district in South Island, though considerably later than Auckland and Wellington. On arriving at Port Chalmers the original Scotch colony took council and gave the name of Dunedin to the new town which was destined for their capital ; this was done, of course, in tender memory of Edinburgh. Dunedin is now the second town in New Zealand, contains over 40,000 souls, and is perhaps the most "progressive" town in the colony. It is situated on hills, where the suspicion of "bush" still rests, and at the furthest end of a long Arm of the sea which creeps through shallow flats from Port. Chalmers. Dunedin is thoroughly Scotch. It is more hilly than Edinburgh but otherwise it bears a superficial resemblance to the older town. The names of the streets recall the names of Edinburgh streets ; the suburbs are named after Edinburgh suburbs ; everything is calculated to make the Scotchman feel at home. A few miles out of the town lies the Water of Leith. In religious matters the Presbyterian element predominates. There are several fine Presbyterian Churches, whether free or United Presbyterian I cannot say. Knox Church is the name of one, First Church of another.

But it is not alone in Dunedin that you meet with these marks of nationality. The province of Canterbury, immediately north of Otago, and its capital Christchurch, were founded by a Church of England company with the late Lord Lyttelton at its head ; and as Otago is distinctively Scotch, Canterbury is distinctively English. It is very odd to discover such a reproduction of national position and national divergence in the far-away Pacific. In geographical situation the two provinces are analogous to England and Scotland ; for as to go north here is to go into the wilder and colder country —that is, Scotland—so there to go south is to pass from the plains and downs of Canterbury into the rugged and bleaker region of Otago. Scotland has her lakes ; so as Otago, and they are the haunt of summer tourists. At Lake Watatipu you may climb a Ben Nevis which considerably outtops his Caledonian godfather. Scotch names you will find all over Otago, English names all over Canterbury. Crossing the Waitaki River is crossing the Cheviots. In Dunedin you find Sandies and Alecks, Jimmies and Roberts, Jessies and Maggies. In Canterbury, as in England, nomenclature takes a wider range. If you were placed down in Prince Street you might imagine yourself in Edinburgh—you would read the names of so many Macs on the shop-windows ; and you would hear Lowland Scotch at every turn, softened and levelled somewhat by contact with the outer world. And the good people of Dunedin know, and delight to know, that they are Scotch. Though time has broken their monopoly, and English and Irish invaders now equal if they do not surpass them in numbers, there is still about Dunedin the confidence of being Scotch. Between Otago and Canterbury there is a jealousy begotten of old provincial misunderstandings, as much as of national sentiment. The people of Canterbury say that if you cross the Waitaki you must carry a volume of Burns in your pocket and put a Mac before your name. There is a story, too, illustrative of this feeling. Once upon a time a Town Council advertised for contract tenders for a certain piece of work, and from among the many Macs who tendered selected the one whose estimate was lowest. On his presenting himself, however, he turned out to be a Chinaman, whose "cuteness had led him to assume a Scotch name for the nonce. Such tales as these we must of course refuse to listen to; but the devotion of Otagans to Burns is unquestionable. There are Caledonian societies and Burns societies ; and there is even a Gaelic society, to which no one is admitted who cannot speak or read Gaelic. A wekly paper devotes a considerable space in its columns to contributions and correspondence in the language.

The colonial Edinburgh is proud of itself, proud of its success, proud of its enterprise. Port Chalmers is some distance by rail from Dunedin, yet, as I have said, the waters of the bay find their way to the town. Nothing, therefore, would satisfy the pushing inhabitants but they must cut a channel from the port to the town ; and this they have done, in defiance of less adventurous and wiser public opinion elsewhere. This, perhaps, was the result of a little northern obstinacy. But it was a great feather in their caps when the Board of Trade sent out to obtain particulars of the cable tramways which are used in the steep streets towards Roslyn. Years ago Otago thought of founding a university ; and although no charter has been obtained, what is practically a college in affiliation to the University of New Zealand yet calls itself the University of Otago and boasts its eight or nine professors. One of them needless to say, is a Professor of Mental and Moral Science. There is also a Theological chair, which, owes its foundation to the old Presbyterian constitution of the province. During the last few years another advance has been made by the energetic southerners (we reverse the title in New Zealand) : a medical school has been inaugurated. Hitherto all young men anxious to become doctors have been obliged to come home to Edinburgh or London or Aberdeen. But Dunedin thinks that the time has come to change all that. The University of New Zealand is now empowered to grant medical degrees, and the nucleus of a school has been formed. This is not one of the least important points in which Dunedin fancies she resembles her prototype ; and it bids fair to become one of her chief claims to be considered the colonial Edinburgh.—*St. James's Gazette.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.	
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 3	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3	
Shins, large, each	0 4 6	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0	
Liver, each	0 4 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloir per lb.	0 3 6	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—		
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigsfoet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0	
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6	
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 6	
Pickles, Country—		
Mango, per seer	0 0 9	
Lime, per seer	0 0 9	
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9	
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 10	
Do. pounded, per seer	0 0 6	
Grain—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 8 0	
Do Goghary per phura	3 4 0	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0	
Ooreed Ghoghary	3 6 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 6 0	
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	4 0 0	
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6 4 0	
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5 12 0	
Do. Common per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. Bengal,1st sort,pr.phurra	4 8 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4 0 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	2 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort	1 10 0	
Barley (new)	2 4 0	
Do. (old)	2 0 0	
Oats	5 0 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo	2 4 0	
Dry Fish—		
Pompret, white, lalarge per each	0 1 0	
Do. small do.	0 0 9	
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0	
Do. small, per each	0 5 0	
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9	
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6	
Dongry fish, each	0 1 6	
Fruits—		
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0	
Do. small, each	0 8 0	
Custard Apples, each	0 1 3	
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0	
Do. small, each	0 12 0	
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 6 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0	
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 9 0	
Grapes, white, per seer	0 6 0	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0	
Limes sweet, per dozen	1 4 0	
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6	
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0	
Pears, per doz	0 6 0	
Grapes Cabool per box	0 12 0	
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 0 0	
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0	
Mussumbees, per dozen	1 0 0	
Firewood—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	6 0 0	
Do. per maund	0 3 6	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0	
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3	
Aine, per candy	5 8 0	
Do. per maund	0 3 3	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0	
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9	
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0	
Do. per maund	0 3 0	
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0	
Do. per maund	0 4 0	
Ghee—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6	
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0	
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0	
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3 12 0	
Do. large, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. small do. per maund	2 8 0	
Do. do. do per seer	0 1 0	
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6	
Do. small, per maund	0 14 0	
Do. do. seer	0 0 5	
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9	
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6	
Onions, per seer	0 0 4	
Cabbages, small	0 8 0	
Do. small per each	0 4 0	
Turnips large, per dozen	0 8 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0	
Cauliflowers large, per each	0 8 0	
Do. small, per each	0 5 0	
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3	
Lettuces, each	0 0 9	
Beet, large, each	0 1 3	
Do. small, each	0 0 9	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 3	
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0	
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 3	
French Beans	0 1 3	
Knol Khol, per dozen	1 0 0	
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0 0 6	
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 7 0	
Do. small, each	0 6 0	
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0	
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 9	
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3	
Roselles per seer	0 0 6	
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 8 0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0	
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6	

In recognition of his services in encouraging horsebreeding in the Ferozepore District, an honorary diploma, under the signature of his Excellency the Viceroy, will be presented to the Nawab of Momdot at the next Jelalabad Horse Show. In celebration of the honour conferred upon him, the Nawab has signified his intention of presenting a sum of rupees five hundred to be added to the amount given for Government prizes, in addition to the sum of five hundred rupees usually given by him for special prizes in classes not competing for prizes offered by Government at the Show.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, good JOBBING COMPOSITORS, Men of Experience. Apply at *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANTIPYRIN FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Pearl Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction Rooms, Indian Curiosities and Works of Art, Property of a deceased Antiquarian, to be sold on SATURDAY, 3rd December.

WANTED a CLERK, who can speak and write good English. Salary from Rs. 15 to 20. Hindoo preferred. Apply to MOONSY, above Morton Majoo, Church Gate Street.

VELVETS Rs. 2-4; Velveteen annas 6; Railway Rugs Rs. 13; Silk Socks Rs. 3; Flannelettes annas 4; Gauze Flannel annas 12.—PIECE GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

LOOK before you leap. The run at our place yesterday for 'Xmas Cards was something extraordinary. Come and pick the Novelties before they are sold.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

GOOD ENOUGH for the Queen to drink.—Our Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 2 per lb. only; possessing superior handsome Golden Pekoe and very fine delicate flavour ever offered in Bombay. Price list on application. N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Bombay, next room to Vienna Confectioner.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur.—Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PORTRAITS, a Novelty in Photography, by E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MARION'S SENSITIZED PAPER in ¼ quire packets, Cabinet and C-de-Visite. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT, CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS (our own preparations) are now ready. PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet and steady GALLOWAY for a young lady to ride and drive. Address, Colonel STOCKLEY, R. A., Marine Lines.

NEW ARRIVALS of every sort of Ladyies' and Gentlemen's Requisites, with choicest Christmas Novelties now open at AU BON MARCHE, 83, Meadow Street.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As. per yard (Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

TO LET,—On Bandora Hill, near Khoja's Sanatarium, a large BANGALOW with servants' quarters, stables, &c., apply Nowrosji M. Contractor, Chundunwadi, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just received Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Church, &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE,—THE NURBUDDA MILLS at Broach will be SOLD to the highest bidder by Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers, at their auction rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 1st December 1887, at 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, a splendid second-hand WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE, 38 calibre sighted 900 yards, 16 shots. Belt with implements complete Prime cost £20. Apply sharp "M.," care of WM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fancifull Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates, &c. PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GENTRY OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, next door to Mr. J. Neuberg, in Medows Street, on a day hereafter to be mentioned.

The most valuable and handsome collection of real oil paintings (by eminent artists) in elaborate gold frames, ever imported into Bombay, also rich glass flower vases, table ornaments, night lamps, toilet and wash-hand sets, &c., of the latest designs and novelty.

Printed list of particulars and details of the oil paintings will be published shortly from to-morrow and the property will be on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE &Co.

Bombay, December 1, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NURBUDDA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., SITUATED AT BROACH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1887, at 4 p. m. at their rooms, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

The mill of the Nurbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach.

The mill contains 19,616 spindles, 290 looms, 4 large boilers by W. and J. Yates, 1 small boiler, 1 large engine by Galloway, 1 small engine and 50 gins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Company or to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kesowjee Jadowjee.

The above mill is erected on Fazendary ground on a monthly rent of Rs. 121.

The mill will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 1, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1887, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Khimjee Jeram, Narayenji Govindjee, Bhimjee Govindjee, Morarjee Valabhjee and Muljee Kallianjee, the Mortgagees, put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the Mill premises, at Chowpati, outside the Fort, Bombay, the following valuable leasehold and other property of the Narayen Cotton Mills, Ld., in liquidation.

All that piece or parcel of land or oart situate at Chowpati without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5442 square yards be the same little more or less being a portion of the oart formerly containing 5990 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and the Municipality respectively, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Hari Keshavji deceased, on or towards the South by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the west by the property of Yadavjee Krishnajee, and Hari Keshavjee, and on or towards the East by the properties formerly of Nacoda Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadaji, Ramji Dadaji, Manakjee Bhimjee, and Adumalli Sultanalli, and now belonging some to the said Nacoda Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadaji, Manakji Bhimjee, Adumalli Sultanalli and part to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and part to Government, which said land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 319 and now are under Nos. and were formerly occupied by the Shantaram Narayen, and are now occupied by the Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited, formerly known under the name and style of the Girgaum or Arkwright Mills together with the buildings, godowns and outhouses standing thereon and the engines, boilers, machinery, plant and tools the property of the said Company.

The above property is held under a lease dated the 11th day of January 1861, for a term of 99 years which commenced to run on the 1st day of February, 1861. The lease contains covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rent of Rs. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodur, Solicitors, to the mortgagees.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, cated the 26th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

THE only change shown in financial quotations by Reuter's telegram of last evening is in Silver, which had advanced 1-16d. per oz. at 43 ⅞d. Consols at 103, and French Rentes at 107¼ were unaltered, as were also Indian Sterling and Rupee Securities at £66 for Wallaroo, and £68 for Braziers. Copper was another £2 per ton higher in London yesterday; but the telegram calls these quotations nominal.

Advices from Mincing Lane make the tone and quotations for Seeds and Coffee quite unchanged. Wheat also continued firm at home, but the only change in the quoted rates is in No. 1 Soft white which was 1d. per cental dearer in Liverpool.

The position of the Liverpool Cotton market appears to have been the same yesterday as on Monday, the market again closing firm after a poor day's business and the total sales again aggregating only 8,000 bales, but with much fewer Surats at 600 bales. Neither in spot Cotton nor in Arrivals do quotations show any change. The Manchester market also remained firm at unaltered rates.

The New York market however, showed some movement, which should be felt in Liverpool to-day, Futures for March having advanced 9 points, say to 10-70, while spot Cotton recovered the fall of the previous day, and was again quoted at 10½ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports at 35,000 bales were much lighter than last year's on the corresponding day, and taking the three days of the fresh week the falling off is large compared with 1886, though not so marked as against the year before that. The following are the figures for comparison:—

	1887.	1886.	1885
Tuesday's Receipts......	35,000	51,000	37,000
Three days' do. ...	125,000	153,000	135,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,010,000	2,583,000	2,552,000

Our local Cotton market opened firm this morning in view of the stronger advices from New York above referred to; and contracts for Broach, for March delivery, having been made by native dealers last night and early this morning at Rs. 236 per candy, this enhanced price was quoted, buyers but no sellers. It was only in Broach, however, and amongst native operators, that this advance on the previous day's quotation obtained; for European buyers have not been in the market at current rates, and in other growths than Broach a rupee per candy would cover the advance demanded. Bengals have been done for January delivery between dealers at Rs. 150 for "Good" and 160 for "Fully Good," and of "Fine" there are buyers of the same stamp at Rs. 173½, and sellers at eight annas per candy higher. "Good" Julgaum is quoted at 192 for March delivery, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 198; and a rupee per candy per month is asked for nearer delivery. We quote "Good" Bhownuggur for April-May delivery, at Rs. 200; "Fully Good," at Rs. 207; and "Fine," at Rs. 214-15. Dharwar for May has been offered at Rs. 207 per candy. Very little forward business beyond that above referred to has been done; but in ready new Cotton we hear of purchases of 100 bales of Julgaum Ginned at Rs. 207½ and 150 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 200 per candy. Some 300 bales of old stuff were also taken, consisting of Compta, at Rs. 163½; Anjari, at Rs. 194; and Neraval, at Rs. 165 to Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT.—Some contracts in New Ek-dani for April-May delivery at Rs. 4-7 and Rs. 4-6 for the two qualities respectively, and Delhi No. 1 are reported to have been made between dealers; and a little Old Ek-Dani has been sold at previous rates.

SEEDS of the old crop are in little more than retail demand in the Bazaar, and there are no export buyers of the new crop at quoted rates. The market generally may be called quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business has transpired to-day, and the market has been quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton bales..............................	2,334
Wheat cwt.	13,767
Linseed „	4,147
Rapeseed „	3,917
Gingelly „	10,656
Ground Nuts cwts..........................	522

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at yesterday's quotations; but perhaps the most noticeable circumstance about the market has been its want of animation, and the indifference to business shown both by buyers and sellers. Demand Bank Bills for forward delivery have been quoted at 1s. 4 29-32d., and for ready we close at:—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight,...	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight ...	1·79½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A good many bargains for this months' delivery were settled yesterday, and on the rest being closed to-day the rate for Four per cents for cash remained steady at 99¼, the quotation for the 5th January account being 98 13-16 to ⅞, 4½ per cents. are still quoted at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day, and quotations generally show no change this evening. There has not been much business passing in Mill shares, but the tone of these has been steady, and the only changes reported are in favour of holders of this scrip. Oriental must be credited with an advance of Rs. 7½ per share; and Imperial, Manockji Petit, and Ripon are Rs. 2½ higher. In Press shares Bombay, and Mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	118xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,975

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	190 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	104¾
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	69
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	19
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8½
Trescher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 109	1,235
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	cts. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	75
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREENGRASS—November 30, at Bombay, of dysentery, Amy (Baby), the beloved and youngest daughter of William and Sarah Greengrass, aged 17 years and 11 months, greatly regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—November 26, at Allahabad, the wife of J S C Davis, C S, of a daughter.

NOLAN—November 22, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Arthur H Nolan, Assistant Apothecary, of a son.

ORMEROD—November 27, at Madras, the wife of Harry Ormerod, of a son.

SHUJAET ALI—November 25, at Mangalore, the wife of Mir Shujaet Ali Khan, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACKIE—November 4, at Rungamuttee, W Dooars, Jas. Hamilton Irvine Mackie, aged 36.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887.

IF it be true as the *Cologne Gazette* says that negotiations are in progress between England and the three allied powers with a view to the eventual co-operation of the British Navy in the defence of Turkey, there can no longer be any reason to doubt that a European war is imminent. Such an alliance could not possibly be entered into by any English Ministry for an undefined and problematic contingency. The strongest of cabinets could not venture to draw a bill at long date for the acceptance of the House of Commons; much less can a Government which depends for its existence not on its own strength, but on a political alliance which a great foreign complication would strain to the uttermost. Lord Hartington is not the man to risk all the chances of a Continental War on a merely speculative alliance with remote obligations and unfathomable responsibilities. He has been always averse to any policy which could entangle England in diplomatic toils and deprive her of entire freedom of action. On that score he has consistently protested against the occupation of Egypt asserting that it was idle to hope to escape being embroiled in European quarrels, if our troops were in Egypt. He held that for practical purposes we might as well send troops into Belgium and expect to remain masters of our own policy. If then the negotiations said to be on foot have the object of providing for the co-operation of the British fleet for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey we must conclude that that integrity is in new and imminent danger which is a supposition that may be dismissed. We must also believe that Lord Salisbury has taken upon himself to decide without consulting Parliament or the country that England will fight for the maintenance of the Turkish Empire if it be menaced by Russia and France. Lord Salisbury has nothing to encourage him in taking a step from which a Pitt would shrink. Lord Randolph Churchill this very year declared with special reference to some intention of the kind attributed to Lord Salisbury that the Minister who would engage in a war in the Mediterranean while the defences of Malta and Gibraltar are in their present condition, would be a maniac. The force of this protest is not weakened by the publication of Sir Charles Dilke's exposition of the state of the British Army. We must also bear in mind that when the Sultan expressly asked whether England would regard the Anglo-Turkish Cyprus convention would hold good if Russia and France threatened the integrity of Turkey, Lord Salisbury declined to give any assurance on the subject, and the Egyptian convention was on that account left unratified. A consideration of these facts justifies a certain scepticism in regard to alleged negotiations for the accession of England to the continental alliance. The wish is father to the thought. There is no indication that Russia and France are likely to choose the present time for an attack upon Turkey. France has neither a President nor a cabinet, and Russia is changing her foreign minister. England will not bind herself before hand as to an eventuality of which the only thing that can be predicted is that it will be remote.

WE publish in another column a suggestive letter on the Eastern Question elicited from Mr. Gladstone by a perusal of Sir Salar Jung's remarkable article in the *Nineteenth Century* suggesting a federative alliance between the Ottoman and the Austrian Empires as the only means of averting the absorption of Turkey by Russia and the destruction of the balance of power in the East. The subject is one of abiding interest in India which holds the unenviable position of being regarded as one of the stakes for which the principal players are playing a game for which Europe and Asia furnish the chess board. The examination of some of the aspects of the proposal put forward by Sir Salar Jung who had the advantage of studying at Constantinople the conditions of the problem awaiting solution will arrest public attention. The statesman who followed up the formula of "Bag and Baggage" with the words "Hands off Austria!" cannot be regarded as biassed in favour of a proposal to identify the future of the Balkan provinces with that of the Turkish and the Austrian Empires, but Mr. Gladstone states that he read Sir Salar's article with the utmost interest and feels a warm sympathy with its principles and temper. This intimation is in itself an evidence of a disposition to accept a federation in the Balkan as a possible expedient for preventing from advancing their our interests at the cost of the "liberated" population of Turkey in Europe. He declares distinctly that he never desired the expulsion of the Ottoman Power from Constantinople and his great regret has been that the Sultan had not taken the best means to secure his hold on that city by spontaneously conceding autonomy to his European provinces. His declaration is of political importance in so far as it is an intimation that the Liberal Party of which he is the chief does not regard the disestablishment of the Sultan as a thing desirable in itself, but rather to be avoided by finding some way of reconciling the interests of the European populations of the Peninsula with the continued presence of the Ottoman Power on the Bosphorus. He appears to accept by implication the view put forward with ability and energy by the Hyderabad statesman, that it is of importance to England to prevent the power of the Sultan from being destroyed. Sir Salar Jung maintains that our support of the Sultan strengthens the loyalty of fifty millions of Mussulman subjects in India, upon whom we must largely rely in rolling back the tide of Russian aggression. It is worth while, in view of the munificent contribution of the Nizam towards the defences of India which was volunteered while this article by his Highness's ex-Dewan was in type, to quote the sentences in which the essential antagonism of Indian Mahomedans towards Russia is set forth. "The enlightened classes in India recognise that the rule of England has secured us against incessant internal strife, involving a perpetual exhaustion of the resources of our communities, and also that by a just administration of equal laws a very sufficient measure of individual liberty is now our birthright. We have lost, as some think, our national liberties, which after all were merely the liberties enjoyed by despots to compel their subjects to make war on one another; this so called "liberty" is denied us; but more than 240,000,000 of us have now the right to live our own lives on what lines we please, and to be subject only to the control of a known or written law; and this being so, the one further inducement needed to keep the Mahomedan millions for ever steadfast in the British connection is the bond of a religious faith, and a cherished conviction that, being the loyal subjects of the Great White Empress, we are therefore the strongest link in the natural alliance between our Queen and our Kalif, between the temporal power in India and the spiritual power that radiates from the Bosphorus. And herein is the strength and the determination of our objection to any further Russian growth in the direction of India. It is less our dislike to exchange a constitutional for a despotic rule, for we attach but little importance to mere theories of representative Government; but we do all recognise that in Russia we are confronted with the natural and the unrelenting enemy of the head of our faith, and if we are destined to see Russia on the Bosphorus and the Shrine of Mecca in her possession, where then may the faithful look to find the defender of their faith, the Great Emiral-Mumenin."

Desiring to resist the progress of Russia in Turkey as well as further East, Sir Salar seeks for the means of doing so. He candidly admits that Turkey as at present administered cannot face the immediate future with any confidence. The Porte is hopelessly embarrassed, sixteen millions sterling of estimated revenue being unequal to the strain of paying the interest on a heavy national debt, and maintaining the force of a first-class military power wherewith to resist the hungry neighbours who besiege it. The palaces and mosques of Constantinople are falling into decay and brigands devastate the interior. If a better administration were introduced, and the foreign danger averted, property would recover its value, and the sale of the Vakoufs or Church-lands would yield one hundred millions sterling, which would clear off the pressing foreign liabilities. On the other hand, Austria is in peril from Russia and she has need of the ports which are now idle under the depression in Turkey arising from the insecurity of the future. He proposes that Austria and Turkey should form a federation and that the enlightened system now adopted in the former Empire of allowing each province complete control over its local affairs, while sharing with the rest the burden of common defence, should be carried out in the Turkish provinces which would then have no interest in seeking for absolute independence. They would be guaranteed from external danger, and the Austrian and Ottoman monarchies, federated for common objects, would be able to hold their own against Russia. Sir Salar intimates that the Sultan is not unfavourable to such a federation with Austria which would release Turkey from oppressing dangers and difficulties. This project of federation which is startling in its boldness and wide sweep, received a welcome countenance and support of which the writer has skilfully availed himself. M. de Lavaleye's work on the Balkan Peninsula was published after the article for the *Nineteenth Century* was written, and in a postscript, Sir Salar expresses his satisfaction at finding that the distinguished Belgian economist had anticipated him in the appreciation of the importance to the whole of Europe of the growth of the federal system in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. M. de Lavaleye holds that the increasing tendency everywhere to home rule, which till lately has been everywhere ignored or ridiculed, is less to be attributed to Nationalist aspirations and to race jealousies than to the unsentimental requirements of modern material progress. We have as a result throughout the world, two tendencies; the one to fuse races, the second to decentralise the Government, so that nations, provinces and towns may provide for their own wants and be self governed. Mr. Gladstone is not sanguine in the hope that a scheme of federation, such as that proposed, can be carried out. He lays down the principle that whatever "the Balkan provinces have received or may receive from Turkey they should receive it for others, not for themselves." A spontaneous federation, he considers, would be of value, and the safest in the interests of the Turkish Empire. In effect, Mr. Gladstone would approve of some such federation as is suggested, if it were brought about by the free action of the populations concerned.

If the Sultan be indeed willing to enter into a federal bond with the Austrian monarchy, will he concede local autonomy to his remaining European Provinces? He may be deterred from taking such a course by the result of the concessions made successively to Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, Bulgaria Roumelia and Montenegro. But the concessions made to those provinces were yielded only at the point of the sword. Nothing was conceded to Bulgaria, while Chefket Pasha had a free hand in that province and was able to disregard "the babble of coffee-houses." Concessions granted after the failure of such measures of conciliation are wanting in grace and efficacy. It might be worth while to try whether a different method of proceeding would produce different results. If the Sultan can be brought to take this view of the matter the first step might be taken in the direction which is indicated in the article submitted to the English public by Sir Salar Jung. No one will contest the substantial accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's statement that the attempt of Lord Palmerston and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to give Turkey a place among the European Powers has completely failed. The failure stood confessed before the world, when Lord Salisbury at the Conference in Constantinople before the last war between Russia and Turkey, ridiculed the Turkish proposal to carry out internal reforms on constitutional lines, an Ottoman parliament having been then called into existence. The noble Marquis set aside the pretension of Turkey to be mistress in her own house as contemptuously as Prince Menschikoff had done before the Crimean War. From that time Turkey has existed on sufferance only, and the sufferance has been due wholly to the impossibility of establishing an agreement amongst the interested Powers as to the appropriation of the sick man's effects. The certainty that the present state of things cannot continue indefinitely gives an interest of actuality to proposals for averting a great catastrophe. The article which Mr. Gladstone has read with interest and sympathy, concurring with the opinions arrived at by M. de Laveleye, points to federation and local autonomy as a better alternative than foreign conquest as a means of putting an end to a great and pressing danger to the peace of the world. Unfortunately there is only too much reason for doubting whether those means will be adopted.

THE Bombay High Court will be closed for the Christmas vacation from the 24th December to the 6th January, both days inclusive.

THE Yacht Sunbeam sailed from Capetown on October 24, and Lord Brassey expected to reach England on December 1. The whole family were on board the Yacht.

WE learn from Burma by wire that a Parsi youth named Rustomji Jamsetji Gaswala, recently employed in the Burmah Police, has been tried for murder and sentenced to death. Particulars of this tragic act have not been received; but it is surmised that under a mistaken notion of his duties, he shot a person. His relatives in Bombay have advised their friends in Burma to appeal against his conviction and sentence.

IN connection with the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice West from the Bench of the Bombay High Court, to take his seat in his Excellency the Governor's Council, the Pleaders' Association have passed a highly appreciative resolution, expressing regret at their separation, and the sense they entertained of his Lordship's judicial abilities and knowledge of law, and the valuable services he had rendered the State while presiding for about fourteen years on the Bench of the High Court.

TELEGRAPHIC advices for Hongkong state that the sales of the past week of Indian yarn amounted only to 2,300 bales, the state of the market being described as depressed. Exchange had gone down to Rs. 222⅞ per 100 dollars.

AT Gowrihar quite recently, a Kachi woman performed the rite of self-immolation on the funeral pyre of her husband, in the presence of a large gathering of natives.

THE China mail reports the inundation of land adjacent to the Yellow river by which thousands have been rendered homeless. Great destruction to property is also reported. In one city 50 streets were washed away. They speak of a raging sea 450 li long and 150 broad. The former bed of the Yellow river is now dry.

IT is rumoured at Tokyo that Russia intends to support Corea in sending ambassadors to foreign countries. The news, however, is to be received with reserve. That China does not intend to lose her hold on Corea is proved by the proclamation giving rules for trade between the two countries.

AT the review held by the Commander-in-Chief at Peshawar, on Thursday morning, he presented the Order of British India to Resaldar-Major Ghulam Mustafa Khan, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, and the Order of Merit to Suffadar Maze Ali Khan of the same regiment.

OWING to pressure of work the Viceroy's visit to Kohat has been given up. Lord Dufferin instead remained a couple of days longer at Peshawar, and leaving for Rawalpindi yesterday arrived there at the hour originally fixed.

THE Political Department is likely to lose one of its pleasantest appointments in the course of the next few months, as after the King of Oudh's estate has been wound up, sufficient work will not be found to justify the retention of a Political Agent of the First-class as Superintendent of Pensions in Calcutta.

THE Jubilee was celebrated at Hongkong on the 8th and 10th with great grandeur. Some 100,000 visitors arrived in Hongkong to witness the rejoicings. A gun exploded on H. M. S. Mutine while firing a Royal Salute: two sailors were killed, and another will probably lose his sight. In another case a firework exploded and two artillerymen were killed.

A MEETING was held at Lahore yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, to commemorate the Episcopate of Bishop French.

MR. J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, C.S., C.I.E., who returned to India by the last mail, has taken charge of the Benares Opium Agency from Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S., and re-assumed the command of the 4th Administrative Battalion N.-W. Provinces Volunteers.

IT is not believed to be likely that any hasty measures will be taken in regard to the Tibetan intrigues in Sikkim. The Chinese Government are willing and anxious to give all assistance in bringing about a settlement, and will probably take such action in the course of the next few weeks as will lead to a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

THE number of Indian coolies in Fiji is about 4,700, and it will scarcely be credited that in the year 1885 they deposited in the Bank £3,469, besides lending a large amount at higher interest to traders, and remitting £84 to their friends in India. The deposits were made by only 106 persons, who must therefore be believed to possess the saving instinct very strong. The commonest fault of the coolies is staying away from their work, more than one-fifth of all their working time, on the average, being thus lost to their employers.

SOME months ago Mr. C. F. Macartie, of the Madras Civil Service, and a Lieutenant in the Mounted Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards, was allowed by the military authorities to do duty with the Mounted Infantry during the last campaign in Burma. Mr. Macartie did good service, and was specially mentioned by Colonel Symons, under whom he served, and also by General White. On his return he applied to the Government of India to be allowed to count the privilege leave he had spent in military duty as duty in his own proper sphere, in which he was supported by the local Government. The Government of India has now granted his request, and has also officially thanked him for his services.

IT is reported from Teheran that the Shah's departure for Europe has been fixed for the 4th of April next. The Shah will first visit St. Petersburg, and then proceed to Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome. In Vienna he will be the guest of the Emperor. From Vienna his Majesty will return to Persia by way of Buda-Pesth and Constantinople. The journey is to last four months.

ON Sunday, the 6th ult., Mr. Spurgeon, who has left for the Continent, referred at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, to the charges which he has made against ministers of being theologically and spiritually on the down grade. Describing his conversion, he said he had clutched at the vicarious atonement of Christ, believing it to be his last hope. Did any one of them wonder that he showed fight for it? Would not any one of them fight for their wives and children? The vicarious atonement was everything to him—more than wife or children—for without it he was damned.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks the Jubilee of the Duke of Cambridge has been celebrated by making him Commander-in-Chief by patent, instead of being as heretofore Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The last Commander-in-Chief by patent was the Duke of Wellington. The significance of the change in style is hardly perceptible to the popular mind and it must be a somewhat cruel Jubilee gift to compel the Duke of Cambridge to measure himself as it were against his patented predecessor.

A CASE having occured in Madras in which, on an emergency, departmental arrangements for a transfer of officers were made by the Surgeon-General, subject to the approval and confirmation of Government, but without submitting minutes of appointment, Government have ordered that in future in all cases of appointments and transfers of commissioned or gazetted officers, minutes of appointments should be submitted and Gazette notices published in the prescribed way. These orders will not, however, interfere with the powers of the Surgeon-General to make arrangements in anticipation of sanction in cases of emergency but even in such cases, the prescribed procedure for obtaining sanction must be adopted.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INTEGRITY OF TURKEY.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The *Cologne Gazette* and the Paris *Journal des Debats* both report that negotiations with England by Germany, Austria, and Italy, the members of the recently concluded Triple Alliance, are nearly complete.

These negotiations have for their object to secure the eventual co-operation of the British Navy to defend the balance of power in the Mediterranean, especially in case the integrity of Turkey should be menaced.

LORD HARTINGTON IN DUBLIN.

A great assemblage of the Unionist Party was held in Dublin yesterday. The meeting comprised men of position and leading as representatives of the Commercial, Industrial and Professional worlds.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were also present and addressed the assembly, urging that this meeting proved the existence of a powerful minority on which the future greatness and prosperity of Ireland depended. Both speakers also strongly deprecated the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.

It is stated that M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retire next year and that he will be succeeded by Lieutenant-General Count Schouvaloff who is at present Russian Ambassador at the German Court.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, paid a visit to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda at his residence at Brighton, yesterday.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The report of the Committee of the Port Commissioners appointed to inquire into the system of surveying vessels under the Native Passenger Ships' Act shows that the Assistant Surveyor, Mr. John McKellar, who, the Marine Court assumed, was never intended to exercise the powers of Surveyor, was considered by the Commissioners a perfectly competent Surveyor; that the plan of appointing an Assistant Surveyor to Mr. Bushby, which Government sanctioned, fully contemplated the selection of a man who should be qualified to conduct the service independently, and they did not confirm Mr. McKellar until he had satisfied them after six months' probation and by passing *vivâ voce* and written examinations that he was so qualified. The temporary appointment of Duncan McKellar to act as surveyor of hulls during Mr. Bushby's leave of absence was made that he might assist in the work of the port, the duties being too much for one man. The Committee after minute examination express themselves thoroughly satisfied that the work of the surveyors has been carefully done. They consider it shows the method adopted is in no way unsatisfactory. With reference to the acceptance by Mr. Bushby of an honorarium of one thousand rupees from the Macneill Company, the report says he has explained that he had verbal sanction from the Commissioners to do the work of which that honorarium was an acknowledgment. He interpreted the permission to do the work as a permission to accept payment, but expresses regret for receiving the money direct instead of through the Commissioners. The work was done entirely on Sundays and holidays and without interfering with his ordinary duties. The Commissioners were disposed to accept the explanation but pointed out that by doing outside work, Mr. Bushby had infringed the terms of his agreement. They recommend the Commissioners to call his attention to that document and inform him that departure from it in future will not be permitted except with the written consent of the Commissioners.

STORM SIGNALS.

One important point in connection with the John Lawrence Inquiry and the Marine Court's recommendations is dealt with by the Committee, apart from the Survey system, namely, the suggestion to change the storm signals so as to supplement the mere warning by a prohibition to be used, under certain circumstances, against any vessels putting out to sea. The Committee do not consider such change advisable. They regard the duty of Government and its officers as extending no further than to afford shipping the fullest possible information as to symptoms and forcasts of weather, leaving the responsibility of action upon this information to masters and pilots in accordance with circumstances and the qualities of the vessels under their charge. It appears the prohibition signal was formally used but abandoned on somewhat similar grounds to those urged by the Committee against its re-introduction.

THE VICEROY AT RAWALPINDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy reached Rawalpindi to-day at five p.m. The station had been very handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, and triumphal arches, and was crowded with European and native gentlemen waiting to meet his Excellency. Among these were the Commander-in-Chief, who had arrived an hour previously, General Dillon, Commanding the Station, and Colonel Nisbet, Commissioner. A guard-of-honour of the Suffolk Regiment presented arms as his Excellency stepped out of the special train while the band played the National Anthem and a salute was fired. After the usual introductions had taken place the Municipal Committee presented an address which was read by the President Ripal Singh and replied to by his Excellency.

The Viceroy then left the station in a carriage drawn by four horses of Royal Artillery, and escorted by a Squadron of the 9th Bengal Lancers. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will reside in the Commissioner's bungalow, where every provision has been made for their comfort. The grounds round the bungalow will be extensively illuminated this evening. After dinner to-night the Viceroy attends a ball given by the members of the Club.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Calcutta Season may be said to have commenced yesterday, when 170 members and friends dined together at the Saturday Club. A dance followed. The First Assembly ball was held on Friday. The town is now very full of visitors, who continue to arrive daily.

THE UMARKOT TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMARKOT, Nov. 30.

Dr. Pollen opened the Umarkot Technical schools here to-day, and dwelt on the importance of the plentiful supply of skilled labour in connection with the future railway development of the district.

Mr. Barrow, C.S., arrived to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

The mail steamer Sutlej from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 4 13-16d,
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	43⅞
Chartered Bank Shares	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£50-0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point-Penang cable interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes Mozambique evening Friday 2nd.

THE marriage of Miss Purnell, a Baltimore heiress, with Dr. Elgin Gould, a leading Washington physician, was recently celebrated under conditions and with a *mise-en-scene* which seem to have been suggested by the open-air performances of Shakespeare, first attempted in this country some time ago, and since largely imitated in America. The wedding took place in the open air, in the grounds of the residence of the bride's father. A carpeted platform was laid for the ceremony in the centre of a noble grove of forest trees. In the middle of the platform stood an altar covered with roses and lilies of the valley; while over it, suspended from mighty trees by ropes of smilax, was a canopy shaped like a cottage-roof and composed of flowers of brightest hue. All round the platform ran a deep edging of cut flowers, doubled at some distance back by a still deeper fringe of graceful foliage plants of fine proportions. All through the park and on the velvety sward were scattered choice hot-house plants; and altogether the display seems to have been in the highest degree artistic and effective.

THE Bishop of Liverpool, in his inaugural address to the clergy of the Diocesan Conference, urged them to preach against Sabbath desecration, betting and gambling, and the breach of the Seventh Commandment, and warned them not to give way to extremes of church decoration, musical and choral services, or Saturday night amusements and recreations for the people. Regarding harvest festivities, he said:—"A certain amount of flowers and ferns at harvest festivals and the great Church seasons I suppose no one objects to, but when sacks of potatoes, beetroots, turnips, carrots, apples, pears, tomatoes, huge vegetable marrows, and the like are profusely placed about a sacred building till it looks like a huge greengrocer's shop, I fail to see what good is likely to be done. On the contrary, I suspect the annual show is extemely likely to distract the attention of worshippers, and to draw away their minds from prayers, praise, and the Word—in short, it is going too far."

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., has addressed a meeting in the market square at Castlerea, in support of the principles of the Plan of Campaign. He challenged any man of that vast crowd to say whether he or Mr. Balfour was the stronger man in Ireland at present. (Cheers.) In spite of his 40,000 bayonets, in spite of the Castle, in spite of the spies which swarm over the country, in spite of all the engines of a cruel and despotic Government—backed up by untold millions spent in attempting to corrupt the people of Ireland—he (Mr. Dillon), the arrested, the felon, the prosecuted by the police, was a stronger man in Ireland than Mr. Balfour. (Cheers.) When Mr. Balfour—(groans)—did dare to crawl out amongst the people of Dublin, he was guarded by his gang of armed spies and police—(groans)—but he (Mr. Dillon), when he went about, neeeded no armed men. He used no weapons of corruption, of villainy, but based his confidence in the people, and in their indestructible right of nationality and liberty. (Cheers.)

AN up-country paper asks some very pertinent questions in relation to passenger accommodation on the Indian Railways. Why, it asks in the first place, do not the Railway Companies do something to improve the sleeping accommodation for long-distance travellers? When the present type of Indian carriage was designed the only kind known in Europe was the ordinary first-class, where passengers had to sit upright in seats divided off by padded arms; consequently the Indian carriages appeared to be the height of luxury. Now that Pullman cars are everywhere coming into use, and passengers who are only going for a nine hour run at night are accommodated in splendid sleeping saloons with proper sleeping accommodation, our eastern carriages have fallen quite behind. But is there any reason that the Indian carriage should not advance with the age and become as comfortable as the Pullman? It is one of those things which puzzles visitors to this country, and which can no more be explained than the peculiarities of the hotels. If Americans owned India they would have big hotels and Pullman cars all over the country, but we seem to lack all invention here. The comfort that would be gained in travelling in saloon carriages in the hot weather could not be overestimated, and the cost to the company would be little if anything more than at present. Why does not some enterprising company try it?

MR. TOWNSEND, the petroleum expert, has succeeded in obtaining a supply of 300 barrels of oil daily from each of the two wells at Khatun. This will effect a great saving in the cost of fuel for the railway.

A WARRANT has been issued against Mr. Walter George Edwards, an Assistant Inspector of the Government Salt Department, Madras, in connection with a charge of criminal breach of trust to be preferred against him.

THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 62,31,000, as against Rs. 55,96,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A CHANGE in the present fashions in gloves is under way. The pearl-coloured glace kid glove, stitched with black, is no longer in vogue, and undressed kid is regaining its former popularity. Long *gants de Suede* in pale delicate shades harmonising with those of the toilette will be worn this season in the evening. The colours that promise to be the most popular are mastic cream-white, and flesh-pink.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes:—Lord Wolverton's sudden death is a calamity to the political and social world alike. He need not have died when he did but for his devotion to that morning god of the robust Briton—a tub of cold water. It is true Lord Wolverton had heart disease, and any shock might have carried him off; on the other hand, by careful avoidance of physical extremes he might have lived many years. Rumour credits him with having contributed one hundred thousand pounds to Party funds and Home Rule propaganda during the past two or three years. I do not think rumour is very far wrong. Certainly he was always ready to give, and to give largely, in aid of Party movements. More than that: he was ever prepared to take a share in Liberal enterprises needing men of capital at their back. An instance has been mentioned to me by one of the parties interested: its accuracy may be relied upon. A Liberal organisation, which shall be nameless, needed to raise £30,000 by debentures. Lord Wolverton was appealed to to take a share of these. "Oh! yes," he said, "I shall be most happy to do so. I'll take £10,000 now, and if towards the end of your canvas for subscribers you should experience any great difficulty, I'll take £10,000 more." He was a fine type of the generous giver. One of the secrets of the constitutional success of English Reform efforts is that there have never been wanting men of the Wolverton type to provide the sinews of war and to give readily of their resources. The Liberals will miss Lord Wolverton greatly.

I have mentioned the English habit of showing one's devotion to principles, if one is a wealthy man, by cheerfully putting down a large sum of money to advance an object one believes in. Here is another instance of it. An advanced Liberal journal was needed in an important Northern centre. One man put £30,000 into the concern; others in proportion to their means. Owing to the powerful opposition encountered great expenditure had to be incurred, and in spite of the excellence of the paper and a large circulation £300 a week was lost in its conduct. "Never mind that," said the chief proprietor, "some day we shall get straight, and then go ahead. If we don't, I am ready to keep this up for three years."

Lord Mayor's day was the dirtiest (atmospherically) known for thirty years. Such days of gloom before the mirth and such a steady, dispiriting drip, drip, drip of rain the whole day through were sought for in the memory of our oldest friends in vain. "If this comes of making a foreign Lord Mayor," said one truly British grumbler, "I hope we shan't have any more of the kind. The skies are weeping and Englishmen ought to weep too that there is not an English Alderman fit to be London's Lord Mayor." You'll hardly believe me, perhaps, when I say the semi-jocular growl I have just recorded betokens a real habit of mind or serious thought. But it does, all the same. Our fair traders have so strongly indoctrinated us with the idea that there is naught of good which is not of home consumption that many otherwise sane and reasonable Britons will not but believe that great harm will come to the United Kingdom by this open proof of the superiority of the foreigner. Lord Mayor de Keyser, as you know, is Mine Host of the great Hotel at the city end of the Victoria Embankment, very near to Black Friars Bridge. In his Mayoralty is to be found the apothesis of the Continental Restaurateur who has done so much in this country to show what model management and decent waiting should be. If the figures were obtained I fancy most people would be startled at the number of Belgians, Swiss and Italians—with here and there a Frenchman—who are, in the fullest sense of the word, housekeepers for that large number of travelling folk, who, Briton-like, take their ease at their inn. In waiting especially our friend "Robert" of *Punch* is almost a solitary survival. Even clubdom is being invaded by the irrepressible Switzer, Italian or Belgian. The old fogies, who sit on the committees of club and rule the toast for their fellow-members, have, hitherto, been very conservative in this respect. But, I hear, in Pall Mall and St. James's Street foreign waiters are being seen in the palaces of luxury and ease which there most thickly congregate. In the interests of the growing population of these isles one may hope that the Board School will not entirely prevent English boys learning—to misapply Milton's words—"to stand and wait."

With reference to Dhuleep Singh's telegram to the Nizam which Reuter transmitted to the papers here I have heard some surprise expressed that the Government allowed it to be sent over their wires and that the authorities at Hyderabad permitted it to be published. I suppose it was thought that if the telegram had been suppressed, Dhuleep Singh would have taken steps to publish it in Europe with a gloss of his own. If the matter had been kept secret he would doubtless have said that the Government were afraid of him. Dhuleep seems to have cut himself entirely adrift from his family as well as the British Government. They are however being well looked after by the India Office, and will not be allowed to suffer on account of their father's strange folly. The eldest son when he leaves Sandhurst will go into the Guards, but I should think his position there will be a somewhat painful one while the Maharajah remains in Russia. However, he will not want for funds; the only danger is that he will be provided with greater supplies than are good for him. I am told that the young gentleman already knows his own way about, to use a common expression, and that he does not suffer from excessive timidity. There is no doubt, if I am rightly informed, that the Maharajah latterly behaved with great heartlessness to his wife and family, and that the poor Maharanee died of a broken-heart.

Our Society manners,—or, rather, I should say our Society paper manners,—are not improving. One six-penny weekly, which rather prides itself on not being vulgar, or "even as that Stead of the *Gutter Gazettes*" had occasion in its issue for this week to refer to Mr. Gladstone. Tired, no doubt, of the praises of the "Grand Old Man"—(was it not from India we learned that G. O. M. meant "God's Only Mistake"?)—our Society friend cast about him for a new designation. He found one to his taste. Here it is, exactly as finished. The "Damned Old Sham." No mincing matters after the style of purist journalists who print the naughty word, "D—d." Every letter was given with grand assurance. We are improving. Time was, and not so very long since, when the Duke of Argyle never tired of talking about the "licentious" Indian press. His Grace need not now go so far for illustrations as he once did if he be minded to describe journalism in his customary placid manner.

THE will of the late Mr. W. O'Reilly Dease, of Louth, is a singular document. He leaves a personal estate valued at over £44,000, and bequeaths it in the following manner:—"£1,000 to his solicitors, as a mark of his esteem; £1,000 to his land agent, as a mark of his esteem; £100 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh for masses, and all the remainder to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, to be applied towards extinguishing the National Debt.

MR. R. BOWDLER SHARPE has an article in *Nature* describing the Tweeddale Collection of birds, now safely deposited in the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington. It is a lordly gift, numbering about 27,000 specimens, and is second only to the great gift of Mr. Joseph Hume's son. That comprises 63,000 specimens of Indian birdskins. With the Tweeddale Collection of skins, Captain Wardlaw Ramsay (nephew of the late Marquess of Tweeddale) has presented the whole of the Tweeddale library of 3,000 volumes, "one of the best ornithological libraries in the world." The British Museum is described as containing now "the greatest Ornithological Museum in the whole world." Fifteen years ago, says Mr. Sharpe, there were 40,000 birdskins in the British Museum: there are now more than 200,000.

A STRANGE history (observes a London correspondent) might be written by any one well acquainted with his subject on the floating population of London, by which I do not mean those who come and go, but those who have "no address." The class is very large. It has not a trade organ as yet, but there are trades and professions which make their living from it. Thus many shops here show the notice, hardly understood by visitors, "Letters may be addressed here." This means that you can have your letters addressed to that shop if you pay a penny when you call for them. I counted three such notices in one street off Holborn to-day. In the most fashionable West End districts there are private houses where persons unknown to the occupier can have their letters addressed for a consideration. Such a convenience appeals to a different class of persons—those who want a more fashionable address than they can afford to reside at. It is characteristic of London that people should find this sort of thing worth their while.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SIR SALAR JUNG forwarded to Mr. W. E. Gladstone a copy of his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, written after a sojourn during the early part of this year in Constantinople, indicating as the best, if not the sole, means of averting a catastrophe in the East a project of federation which would unite in a common bond the self-governed provinces of Austria and the provinces of Turkey, also self-governed. The essence of the plan is a federative alliance between the Ottoman and the Austro-Hungarian monarchies, guaranteeing local self-government to the provinces of both monarchies and enabling them to defend their independence against Russian aggression. Mr. Gladstone has written to Sir Salar the letter which we now publish:—

Hawarden Castle, Nov. 2, 1887.

Dear Sir Salar Jung,—I have read with the utmost interest your article in the *Nineteenth Century*, and I may say that I enter with warm sympathy into what I think to be its principles and temper. As to the particular measures to be adopted in what is known as the Eastern Question, I am less sanguine than yourself, and, further, my views are perhaps somewhat peculiar. I have never been friendly to emancipating any Turkish province or of endowing it with autonomy for the purpose of substituting the political domination or even suzeraínty of any other Power. There is one exception to this proposition in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the division of Mahommedan and Christian appeared to be too sharp to allow of the application of the principle of self-government under the circumstances of 1878. In the House of Commons I assented to the arrangement as an accommodation to conditions of great exigency. But, generally speaking, I hold firmly that whatever those provinces have received or may receive from Turkey, they should receive it, not for others, but for themselves, and although I am far from being prepossessed against their being embraced in a federation, it ought to be a spontaneous federation, and if spontaneous, I can conceive that it might be of the greatest value. Such an arrangement I think far the safest in the interests of the Turkish Empire. I am not very confident about its adoption, and in truth my anticipations of the future course of the Eastern Question are upon the whole dark. I have never desired the expulsion of the Ottoman Power from Constantinople, but in my opinion there has been only one way to secure its permanent hold upon that city, and that one way has not been pursued. The only road to safety in my judgment lay through the spontaneous concession by the Sultan of autonomy to his European provinces in general. Unfortunately, the autonomy when conceded has only been conceded at the point of the sword, and instead of awakening gratitude as it has done in Samos and may do in the Lebanon, it has left behind it, almost uniformly, bitter and angry memories.

I have a great deal to say upon this subject, and am only able to say a very small part of it. Upon the whole, although I have lived to see enormous and most beneficial changes, yet the history of Turkey during the present century painfully illustrates the inefficiency of too long delayed concessions, and though much might be done by the adoption even now of a spontaneously Liberal policy, I have little hope of witnessing it.

I am doubtful whether there is room for a serious Mahommedan influence in Europe. The force of association is strong. For six centuries Turkey has been known as a hostile and destructive Power, and the attempt made in entire good faith by Lord Palmerston and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to give her a place among the Euroean Powers, has indubitably failed. On the other hand, a great and I hope not unfriendly interest is now drawn to the beneficial progress of Islam in Africa, about which fuller information is earnestly desired. Allow me to remain with much regard,—Yours, &c.,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

OUR MADRASSEES.

MR. JOHN CAMERON GRANT, in a volume of poems just published, has the subjoined verses on the Madrassee sepoy. In introducing the subject the writer says:—

> I regret to say that it has been for some time the fashion to talk in a disparaging manner of the soldiers of the Madras army—the premier army of India, let me remind my readers—and the only cause for this industriously circulated slander appears to be a jealousy that, after the Mutiny sprung up in the northern Presidency against her more loyal sister of the south, "Our Madrassees," under Clive, gave us India, and later on in a time of terrible suspense stood true to their salt and saved us, if not our Empire, at least an infinitely more sanguine struggle for the supremacy. I am open to correction, but to the best of my memory the soldiers of Madras were not even represented at the recent National Jubilee. How England's Clive, and Ireland's Wellington, and Scotland's tough old "Davey" Baird would have exclaimed "And where are our men!"

I.

Who were those that fought at Plassey, held the balance of the fray,
Gave us India in the evening as the earnest of the day;
Later, turned the tide of victory, when it faltered at Assaye?

II.

Who were they, that brave three hundred whose devotion unforgot,
In my heart at least remembered, stern through lightning, storm and shot,
Followed Clive, and ere the morning crowned the ramparts of Arcot?

III.

And upon the following midnight, far outnumbered, fought, prevailed,
Stood the seige, flung back ten thousands, tamed the Frenchmen who assailed,
Those three hundred, ah! two hundred now, but was there man that failed?

IV.

Fifty days there held in leaguer, rice was all that did remain,
"It suffices us rice-water, give your Englishmen the grain,"
"They require support, O Colonel Clive, but we can stand the strain."

V.

Tell me, you who read our histories, where devotion more than this?—
Then that night of fierce assailants, musket rattle, rocket hiss,
Warriors drunk with bang and reckless as fanaticism is.

VI.

Onset after desperate onset, each repulsed and backwards hurled,
And the hours of anxious waiting till the morning mists up-curled
Showed the empty tents, abandoned baggage, guns, and standards furled.

VII.

Aye from that day on to this one never where the English led,
Have those steady soldiers faltered: needless here to write in red
All the fields whereon the children of the Southern State have bled.

VIII.

I, who late have left my boyhood, I, whose childish years begun
In your land of palm and temple, in your South beneath the sun,
Cannot hear you vilely libelled and not meet the charge for one.

WHEN last season a young *debutante* appeared at a fashionable dance in a dress trimmed with a flight of stuffed canaries, and another lady flitted about with parrots' heads glaring at the beholder from all parts of her gorgeous costume, it was thought that the fashion could not go much further in its use of the "dumb creation." The summit, however, was not yet reached, as the following item of news from Paris plainly shows:—

> A favourite dress at fancy dress balls this winter will undoubtedly be the black cat costume—a low necked and sleeveless corsage and tunic in gold-yellow satin, cut in one, in the Princesse style. The latter is looped over a short under-skirt in black velvet, and is bordered with a row of little figures of Napoleon cut out of black velvet. On the left side of the corsage is placed a large stuffed black cat, the tail curving over the wearer's shoulder, while the out-stretched forelegs of the animal claw up one side of the overskirt. Long black gloves reaching above the elbow, gold-yellow silk stockings, and black satin slippers, complete the toilette.

It is bad enough to butcher the birds of the air in the service of fashion, but there is at least some beauty in brilliant and gracefully arranged feathers, while the "large black cat" calls forth nothing but thoughts of ghastly tales of witches and sorcerers.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE opening meet of the season of the Bombay Foxhounds was held yesterday morning at the kennels. A good number of members of the Hunt put in an appearance at day break, and, as the morning wore on the field was considerably increased by late arrivals, making a total of some five and thirty horsemen and horsewomen.

The first cover drawn was the disused burial ground just below the kennels and close to Worlee Chowkey, usually a sure find, and in the present instance its reputation of former years was well maintained, as the hounds hit on a line as soon as they commenced to draw.

It was a good scenting morning and the pack took us across the Haines Road and over the flats beyond at a rattling pace, with plenty of music, and although at fault for a short time in the gardens at the foot of Worlee Hill, soon picked up the line again, and away we went up the side of the Hill to the impregnable rocks and jungle where many a jackal ere now has saved his brush, and this one followed in the footsteps of his predecessor.

As the morning was still young the Master decided to draw the Hill, and we have all cause to congratulate ourselves that he did so, as we got on the line of a wanderer, which gave us a very pretty gallop the length of the Hill, over the stone walls, and then made for the Mahim Woods. Some labourers near the Cleveland Bunder however headed him and he doubled back on the Hill again and down to the seashore and into the sea with the hounds pretty close on him. Here they lost him for a time and the general opinion was that Master Jack had met with a watery grave. A more glorious end was in store for him however, as some fishermen having seen him land near Worlee Point, brought word to the Master, who clapped on the hounds, aud the morning finished with a kill in the middle of the fishing village.

The Worlee meet is never a very popular one owing to the roughness of the country, and frequently indifferent sport: it is however the only place now left in the Island of Bombay, as the land whereon were formerly good covers on the Byculla Flats is now covered with mills and chawls. The Bandora country however is still unspoilt, and a meet at Parla, where the next is advertised to be held, invariably results in a good morning's sport—so it is hoped that all who were out yesterday will again put in an appearance, and bear in mind that the Master will throw off at day break.

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While very thankful to you for having published the list of donations to the St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle, I beg to draw attention to an error that has evidently crept in, viz., that the donations received are not for the particular purpose of providing clothes and a dinner to the proteges of the Association, but ordinary contributions towards the general fund of the Circle. No donations have yet been received towards providing the poor with the annual 'Xmas treat.

I, therefore, beg leave to add that I shall be happy to receive and acknowledge any contribution, however trifling, for this particular purpose. They may be addressed to me at Kalbadavie, House No. 32.—Yours, &c.,

W. M. D'SYLVA,
Hon. Secy. to the St. Isabel's (Ladies') Association.
(Kalbadavie Circle).

Bombay, Nov. 30.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will be good enough to give this a corner of your widely circulated journal.

That the steam ferry should be brought along the pier half an hour earlier before its sailing time and passengers allowed to go on board when they buy tickets, because as soon as the vessel comes and lowers her ladder they become so impatient to go on board and secure their seats that they all at once try to rush towards the ladder, and thereby cause much inconvenience and difficulty to the ladies and children. The ticket-collector also hardly manages to gather tickets in such a rush of people. At the time of landing families always be allowed to get down before the other passengers. Secondly, tickets may be issued only in proportion to the number of seats available, as the passengers unaccompanied by families mostly succeed in securing places beforehand and the families meet with great difficulty and disappointment in obtaining seats unless some gentlemen voluntarily offer their own to the ladies. Seats can be arranged in such a way that the first row may be set apart only for the ladies, second row for those gentlemen who have come along with ladies, and the last row be kept for other passengers, so that the ladies will have a better view of the harbour, and the gentlemen accompanying them will be close by. Single gentlemen shall not find much difficulty in passing away their time in promenading about the place as well as in sitting for awhile in the last row on getting tired. By making such arrangements I dare say that many more will be attracted by the moonlight excursion as often as they find it convenient.—Yours, &c.,

J. B. L.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFE BOAT FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Life Boat Fund.

Subscriptions collected by the British India Steam Navigation Company as under:—

	Rs.
BUSSORAH—	
Mr. P. J. Robertson	5
Mr. R. Paul	5
Mr. J. Rolufs	5
Mr. H. Marshall	2
Mr. C. Darby	5
Mr. L. M. Diely	5
Mr. H. J. Tweedy	5
Mr. J. H. Hills	5
BUSHIRE—	
Mr. W. A. Buchanan	5
Mr. J. Miur	5
MUSKAT—	
Mr. A. Mackirdy	5
Mr. A. Fazudin	5
Mr. H. Davis	4
	61
H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E.	300
Total Rs.	361

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.)

Motion.

383-86—Little, S, F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—P G and S, and M E and H.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

248-87—Thakurdas D and C—Lallji Kutchra and others vs. Dharamsi Kara and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

323-87—Jefferson, B and D—Cowasji Ruttonji Limboowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limboowala and others—Chalk, W and S.

136-87—T A Bland—For pauper—C G Bigglie vs. W Bigglie and another.

340-86—Thakurdas D and C—Gulamhoosen Khan Mahomed and another vs. Veerji Damji—Wadia and G.

25-87—Craigie L and O—Nuthubhai Shamlal and another vs Gulamhoosen Abdoolalli—Mansukial and D.

374-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas D and C.

384-87—In person—Damoder Eshwardas vs. P A Misquetta and others—In person.

360-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackaria Cummoo and others vs Haji Vayadina Cassum and others—Tobin and R, and Jefferson B and D.

THE question of the abolition or retention of the office of the Director-General of Railways with the Government of India will be taken up this cold weather in Calcutta. The sanction to the office establishment expires on the 31st December, and if it is to be retained must be renewed. The India Office do not, we believe, object to the appointment of a Director-General of Railways, but to the large office which has gradually been got together for that official, and urge the plea that the work could be done more economically by the railway offices under the Provincial Governments.

PRESERVERS for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and the other members present included Captain Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, R. N. Khote, M. N. Banaji, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and R. M. Sayani.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF A BATTERY.

A letter was read from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to agree to resign a strip of land 90 feet broad, formerly vested in the Corporation as trustees for the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, the land being required for the extension of the battery there. The matter was referred to the Breach Candy Swimming Bath Committee, with a request that they would express their views on the same, for the consideration of the Council.

THE MUSJID BRIDGE FIRE STATION.

The chairman reported the receipt of a memorandum, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding for the consideration of the Council a letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., enquiring whether the Municipality would take a lease of fifty years of the land at Musjid Bridge required for a combined Fire Brigade Station and Ward Office (four hundred and eighty-nine square yards) at one rupee for the first 10 years, Rs. 1-8-0 for the next 20 years, and Rs. 2 per yard for the remaining 20 years.

Mr. Banaji proposed and Mr. Javerilal seconded a motion to the effect that Government should be requested to sell the land outright at Rs. 20 per square yards, the rate at which they sometime since offered it to the Council. The motion was adopted.

THE LATE KING OF OUDH'S ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Shroff had spoken to him in regard to the sale of the late King of Oudh's stock of animals, suggesting that it afforded a favourable opportunity to the Municipal authorities to add to their zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens. That Rs. 5,000 should be granted from the surplus cash balances for that purpose.

Colonel Merewether remarked that there were now only some birds remaining for sale, all the animals having been disposed of.

Dr. Waters thought it was undesirable to have "much" of a zoological collection at the Gardens, as the place was too confined for the keeping of large animals.

After some further discussion the matter was dropped.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE FIRE BRIGADE EXPENSES.

The further consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1888-89 was then proceeded with.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee drew attention to the large increase in the estimated expenditure in connection with the fire brigade of the city, which, he said, was increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year the estimate was Rs. 75,151, but that for the ensuing 12 months was Rs. 1,16,086-12, and if they were going to increase the expenditure in this way there was no telling where it would stop.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner explained that Rs. 16,000 were to be expended on two fire engines, and this amount would not again appear in the estimates.

Sir Henry Morland called attention to the large salaries of the engineers, which ranged from Rs. 350 to 150 and expressed the opinion that it was possible to obtain engineers qualified to drive the engines at Rs. 50 per mensem.

Ultimately the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,16,086-12 was passed, it being agreed that the Acting Municipal Commissioner should confer with the Commissioner of Police in regard to the proposal to reduce the pay of the assistant engineers in order that engineers might be appointed in the future at less expense.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

When the estimates relating to the expenditure connected with the registration of births and deaths were reached, the chairman stated that the following resolution having reference to the subject had been passed at the Corporation at the instance of Dr. T. Blaney:—"That, in preparing their budget for the ensuing official year, the Town Council be requested to reconsider the charges for the registration of births and deaths, along with the charges for vaccination—which together now amounted to Rs. 30,000 per annum—with the view of securing a more accurate register of births than now prevails."

It was decided that as the matter would necessitate considerable correspondence with Government, the Town Council should deal with it when the next budget was prepared; and further, that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner should communicate with Government on the subject.

The Council shortly afterwards adjourned.

A WORD TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE *Volunteer Service Gazette*, commenting upon Colonel Hale's speech on the functions of Volunteers, says:—

> Assuming that an invasion were to be attempted—and Colonel Hale is one of those who believe that it is very likely to be attempted—he holds that a very large number of the Volunteers will necessarily be not only in the front line, but in the front of the first line. A considerable proportion would also be engaged in the defence of the capital. As for the remainder, whether 50,000 or 100,000 men, they would, or at any rate ought to be employed in local defence—in dealing with the flying columns and detachments with which the invader would be endeavouring to overrun the country. But to carry out these duties effectually the Volunteers must be "good-all-round efficient soldiers." The officers must indeed read, but they must also put into practice what they had read. They ought to have professional teachers, but as they were not forthcoming they must teach themselves. They must apply the principles they had learned from their text books to practical use by considering how they would defend the houses, villages, &c., in their neighbourhood. Outpost work could be learned practically even without the use of men, by the Austrian device of "sealed packets." Even the War Game could be played without highly-skilled umpires—in fact, Colonel Hale showed that Volunteer officers might, if they chose, teach themselves a great deal of that kind of knowledge by which alone they could train themselves and their men to be "good-all-round efficient soldiers." A good deal more might be learned, especially in rural corps, if the officers were encouraged to take their men out as much as possible for practice in the minor operations of war. This has been done, and done successfully in many instances, but, unfortunately, such work does not "pay" as preparation for the inspection, and is therefore not unfrequently either discouraged, or, at best, not warmly encouraged.

HATCHING MACHINES FOR BABIES.

AN English contemporary remarks:—It may not be generally known that hatching machines have recently been introduced in the Paris lying-in hospitals for the saving of infants prematurely born or otherwise deficient in vitality. The following particulars of the system which is proved successful are published:—

> The object of the machine is to supply the weak little thing with the heat necessary to attain to strength and maturity. New-born babies, weighing from two to two-and-a-half pounds, instead of four-and-a-half pounds the average weight, and which were condemned to early death have been placed in these machines, and in a short time they have come out strong and healthy. The apparatus is similar to the egg hatching machine. It is in the form of a large wooden box divided into two compartments; one is filled with warm water, and the other contains a basket lined with wadding into which the infant is daposited. The lid is supplied with a glass pane to enable the movements of the little inmate to be watched. The machine is under the constant surveillance of a nurse who reports to the medical director the various phases of incubation. Doctor Pinard, of the Lariboisiere Hospital, and Doctor Tarnier, of the Maternite, have several of these machines working under their care at the present moment.

IN London Queen's Bench Division on the 8th November, there came on before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury the case of "Hase *vs.* Miller," which was an action to recover damages for the breach of promise by the defendant to marry the plaintiff. The plaintiff, Miss Kate Hase, it was said, resided with her mother, who kept a boarding-house in The Grove, Hammer-smith. She was twenty-two years old, and the defendant was thirty-eight or thirty-nine years old. In the spring of 1885 the defendant, who then had a wife living, went to lodge with the Hases. On the 3rd August 1886 his wife died. Immediately thereafter Miller began to pay attentions to Miss Hase. He took her to the Colonial Exhibition, when he proposed to her, and was accepted. Correspondence followed, many of the defendant's letters being illustrated by drawings of himself (very ugly), of the plaintiff (very pretty), and besides these there were pictures of hearts, Cupids, and shafts, in addition to poetry, some copied, and other lines composed by defendant himself. The correspondence continued until there was an interview on the 9th or 10th February following, when the manner of the defendant was cold, and he said something about an American lady with £30,000, who had as good as thrown herself at his head. Some further correspondence followed with the plaintiff's mother, and in the course of it the defendant said that he had never promised to marry the plaintiff, and that he "had not the slightest intention of marrying her, or any one else."

LEPROSY IN EUROPE.

THE Rev. H. F. Wright, a very zealous clergyman who enjoys the quiet living of Greatham, in Hampshire, has been occupying some of his surplus leisure in writing to the *Times* on the subject of leprosy. The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes the matter up and writes as follows :—

The warning voice uttered by the rector of Greatham, in the *Times*, as to the spread of leprosy, brings us face to face with a terrible danger, as little understood or experienced by Englishmen as is the black death or the sweating sickness. To most of us leprosy is happily only a name, associated mainly with Scriptural incidents which seem scarcely more remote from ourselves than the disease itself. Yet there can be no doubt that this malady, one of the most hideous that afflicts mankind, is actually among us at this moment, that its tendency is to keep a firm foothold wherever it shows itself, and that it is constantly widening the area of its dreadful influence.

According to Archdeacon Wright, the disease is being spread all over the world by Chinese emigrants. They have carried it to California, New Brunswick, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Sandwich Islands, where it was previously unknown ; and either they have brought it into Europe themselves or it has been brought by Europeans who have been in contact with them. All the specialists in skin disease in Paris are said to have lepers among their patients—soldiers, sailors, merchants, sisters of charity, missionaries and others. Epidemics of leprosy have broken out in more than one of the provinces of Spain, the disease having been brought home by sailors. There are lepers in the hospitals of London, Dublin, and Glasgow ; and Archdeacon Wright mentions, on authority he does not doubt, that a week or two ago there was a case of leprosy in an English village. In fact the two points to be borne in mind are themselves sufficiently suggestive of grounds for alarm : the first being that the disease itself has of late years increased in activity ; and the second that, in more or less degree, it is to be found all over the world. Any accidental circumstance which might develop its virulence would at once produce a world-wide epidemic. The train is laid, and needs only to be fired.

LEPROSY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

This alarmist view is fully shared by a lady who has earned a special title to speak on the subject—Miss Agnes Lambert, who has studied it both in its geographical and pathological aspects, and who has apparently inherited her interest in these afflictions of mankind from her father, Sir John Lambert. In the *Nineteenth Century* for August and September, 1884, Miss Lambert discussed "Leprosy, Present and Past," and declared that the subject "concerns Englishmen with a present vital interest even greater and more constraining than it had in the past." In a striking survey of the leper world, Miss Lambert gives the following graphic view of leprosy in the British dominions :—

For wherever the eye may rest throughout our vast Indian Empire, or the further stretching limits of our colonial possessions, the dark cloud of leprosy is at this moment overshadowing the fairest spots of earth and the most fruitful territories of our commonwealth ; cutting off multitudes of our fellow-subjects from all the joys of life, and forbidding them the very brotherhood of the human race. In our own Dominion of Canada the scourge of leprosy is upon the people, and in New Brunswick it runs its fearful course of corruption and mutilation, bringing with it a merciful, though scarcely human, insensibility till the insensibility of death itself supervenes. Throughout our West Indian possession leprosy has made its track and has its home. In the Bermudas, where the banana flourishes and the finest arrowroot grows ; in the Bahamas, with its wonderful wealth of salt, sponges, pineapples, and oranges shared with England and the United States ; in Jamaica, the jewel of the British West Indies ; in Tortola, of the rocky Virgin Isles : in the mountainous St. Kitts, in the lofty Nevis ; in Mentserrat, the queen of the Antilles ; in Antigua, rich in molasses, rum, sugar, tamarinds, arrowroot, and cotton ; in the volcanic and picturesque Dominica ; in St. Lucia, the largest of the Windward group ; in St. Vincent ; in Barbadoes, which has never known other European rule than that of England ; in the fertile Grenada, abounding in streams and mineral springs ; in woody Tobago, with its spreading primitive forests ; in productive Trinidad, whence come our sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoa-nuts, pitch, timber, and choicest West Indian fruits—throughout this fair and fertile land the loathsome leper drags out his weary life. In British Guiana, which divides with us its produce, including fruit and cocoa, spirits, wood, and sugar to the annual value of over £2,000,000, there is the wretched leper. The Chinese have emigrated to our great colony of Australia, and following in their footsteps we trace it in the gold districts of Ballarat, Castlemain, and Beachworth. But our great Australiasian colony was affected with leprosy quite independently of the Chinese. The fearful malady, though not, apparently in its most virulent form, was known to be endemic in New Zeland in 1853.

LEPROSY IN CEYLON.

In Ceylon hideous elephantiasis mutilates man and the less repulsive white Lepra Hebræorum claims many a victim. But the leper of Ceylon has his liberty. So long as he can walk about he mixes freely with other people ; and though he is refused admittance into the general hospitals of the island, an asylum four miles out of Colombo, beautifully situated on the banks of a river, is provided for him, where he is fed and clothed at the Government expense. Passing northwards from Ceylon, the vast continent of India stretches before us. And "India continues to be, as it has been for ages, one of the principal seats of leprosy in the world." In the words of the report of 1867, "No province of the empire from Point de Galle to Peshawar, or from the Indus to the Straits of Malacca, seems to be exempt from the evil." Every race and rank is subject to it : rich and poor, Christians and pagans, Europeans and natives, Rajahs and Newabs, Brahmins and Pundits, Pariahs, the low-caste Hindoos, Mussulmans and Parsees, all are numbered amongst the despised and hated class of lepers. Abhorred by everyone, the leper in India is often ruthlessly driven by his own flesh and blood from house and home, literally to perish by the roadside whilst in some places Government interference alone has put a stop to his being buried alive—the father burying the son, the son burying his father. And not only the leper himself, but also his relatives and friends, lest in multiplying their kind they should transmit the disease to distant generations. They flock to the borders of the Ganges to end their hopeless lives on "holy ground." Pilgrims, they crowd to Pooree to make prayers and propitiatory offerings to the idol Lokenauth ; and then, failing of their cure, they continue to haunt the neighbourhood, and form fresh centres of vice as vile and detestable as the foul corruption that pollutes and makes havoc of their bodies. Often herded by themselves at night, they are scattered during the day along the roadway and in the bazaars begging of the pitiful, and filling with horror the unaccustomed stranger. Leaving India, we have not to go on as far as Madagascar—where the stigma of leprosy is so great that falsehood is employed to hide the fell disease as long as possible—for additional proof that leprosy still darkens the earth. In Mauritius and its dependencies it spares neither age, rank, nor sex. Infants are born with it, the aged die of it. But for the leper of the Mauritius there is at least a ray of hope, a beam of consolation ; the sister of charity, like the faithful disciple of Saint Catharine of Siena in the West Indies, conquers the almost invincible repugnance to such a task, and devotes her life to lightening the burden of his miseries. At the Cape of Good Hope leprosy is common among all the native races and tribes. At last, reaching Europe, we need not tarry in Greece—where leprosy in married persons is regarded as a legal ground for divorce—nor pass round the Italian coast on though Spain and Portugal up into Norway, the most remarkable European stronghold of the disease in modern times to know that leprosy still prevails. It concerns us, and intimately elsewhere. At Cyprus, our latest and far from welcomed acquisition, the leper lives his living death.

WHAT LEPROSY IS.

The horrible character of the disease may be judged from the late Erasmus Wilson's account of it in "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine." The following will give a good general idea of the malady.

The writer has had the conviction forcibly borne in upon him that the cause of leprosy is miasma. Leprosy makes its beginning so lightly and so unobtrusively, that it is perhaps rarely detected in its earliest stage. At that period there might, after close examination, be discovered a few symptoms of debility, such as weariness, chiliness, failure of appetite, sleepiness, and lassitude. But these symptoms subside after awhile, and the patient recovers his wonted energy and power ; some months later similar symptoms return, but somewhat intensified ; and several such recurrences may be exprienced before any more obvious symptoms are made evident. The symptoms resemble those produced by malarious poison, and may be regarded as indicating the incubation of the leprous virus. These premonitory symptoms of leprosy acquire force after repeated recurrence ; and then two other symptoms make their appearance—namely a hyperæmia of the skin, and a defective sensibility of the peripheral branches of the spinal nerves. The hyperæmia of the skin generally assumes the form of circular spots, sometimes of uniform size, at other times of blotches of irregular shape and varied extent. The isolated spots appear commonly on the trunk of the body and fleshy parts of the limbs, whilst on the face and neck and on the hands and feet there is a uniformly diffused redness. At first only the face, hands, and feet may be congested, with a few spots on the trunk of the body. Then the hyperæmic congestion will subside and remain quiescent until another exacerbation of the leprous fever is imminent, when the spots will be increased in number and deepened in colour. The redness of leprosy is dull-coppery, or purplish in tint, as it subsides it leaves on the skin a pigmentry stain, the affected integument is puffy, with serous infiltration ; the pores are dilated as if from hypertrophy of the follicles ; and in general appearance the skin resembles the rind of an orange. At a more advanced stage of the cutaneous disorder the hyperæmic congestion becomes centrifugal, and the circular spot is developed into a ring : even the pigment disappears from the centre of the blotch, leaving a bleached centre surrounded by a belt, which is slightly tumid, of a dull red hue, and deeply pigmented. Eventually the whole of the affected part may be represented by a white blotch.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES AND TREATMENT.

There are several groups of leprous maladies—the tuberous, the conspicuous symptom of which is the development and gradual growth of solid tubercles in the skin ; one in which an affection of the nervous system and particularly loss of sensation are most conspicuous ; one which is remarkable for dislocation and amputation of members of the joints ; and one in which the bones protrude through the flesh. This is what Dr. Wilson says on the subject of treatment :—

The treatment of leprosy resolves itself into, first' the employment of means intended to promote improvement in the general health ; and, secondly, the adoption of such empirical remedies as have acquired a favourable reputation for the cure of the disease. In the first category we must place the removal of the patient from the locality wherein the disease has been engendered, and possibly where the disease is unknown. Next would follow a liberal and generous diet, such as animal food and beer with active exercise. Thirdly, tonic and nutritive remedies, such as cod-liver oil, iron, quinine, strychnine, bitters, phosphates should be given. Nitric acid has been praised by one physician, and acetic acid, in combination with carbolic acid, by another. There can be no doubt that, under a generous regimen, the patient will improve in health and strength the periodical exacerbations of fever will be less frequent, and hope will gleam in the mind both of the physician and the patient ; but cure, alas ! is as distant as ever.

THE LOWER CONGO.

AT a meeting of the Anthropological Institute, held on the 8th Nov., Professor A. H. Keane being in the chair. Mr. R. C. Phillips, who has spent the last 16 years on Lower Congo and the "traders district" of the adjoining coast, read a paper on the above subject.

Dealing first with the climate, he said it was hot and malarious. The productiveness of the whole district being very uniform there was little interchange of commodities, the only noteworthy exception being between the littoral and the inland tribes. A peculiarity of the country, which had an immense negative influence on the civilization of the Congo tribes, was the difficulty of attack and the shelter afforded to a retreating party by the dense woods which covered large areas. That and other reasons made the subjection of the natives to a central power a practical impossibility. Higher up the river, however, the protection by woods and swamps ceased. The Fiote, as they called themselves, were of a rather low stature, broad and muscular, with slightly larger viscera than the European. In some respects the natives seemed to show greater strength than civilized races. In carrying weights, for instance, they seemed to excel, but he thought that was rather because they were more insensible to pain than because they were really stronger. The Fiote were thievish, but, as a rule, confined their depredations to objects of little value. They would seldom undertake labour unless the returns were speedy. That was not entirely due to listlessness, but to the well grounded fear that they might not reap the result of their labours. Their manner of mourning was almost identical with the "sack cloth and ashes" of Eastern nations. The Congo natives rubbed themselves in the soil and wear their dirtiest garments for several days after the death of a relative. Their sentiment of public justice was high and a European if he could show he had been wronged could obtain speedy redress, and further, if a chief promised that a fine inflicted on an offender should be paid his word was in all cases sufficient. In perception, memory, recognition, &c., the natives were much upon a par with civilized races, but the limit was reached early in life and but little mental progress was perceptible and after adolescence was reached. An examination of some of the native ideas would, he thought, show that the prèsent were the outcome of a forgotten past system. With regard, for instance, to the wizard—his power was supposed to be a natural attribute and his baneful influence inborn. To the wizards were generally attributed misfortune, disease or death, and it thus became important to detect and destroy these dangerous people. That was done by means of the poison ordeal ; the bark of a leguminous tree was ground to powder and a given dose administered to the suspected person it had three modes of action—as an emetic, a purge, or a toxic causing death by coma. The first indicated innocence, the others guilt. Charms were also worn as a protection against the wizards and there were images for the discovery of thieves, the repression of drunkenness, and other social obliquities. For petty thief-catching the ordeal of fire was also in great repute. As to the religious ideas of the Fiote they recognised Zambi, the son of Majongu, the daughter of Bezu, as a supreme being. Zambi was supposed to be somewhere in the sky, but whether Mjoungu and Dezu were now alive nobody seemed to knew or care. The foundation of the social system was the family, consisting of the head man, his wife, family proper, dependents and slaves. Thirty years ago the wealthy native possessed a large number of domestic slaves not destined for sale ; besides these they purchased for export such as were brought from the interior. It was a belief with many that the English cruisers made an end of the slave trade, but probably not one slave the less was exported because of the blockade. The profits were such that one successful run out of five was sufficient to pay the slave trade. The death of the slave-trade was the cessation of the demand—that, and that only, prevented the traffic existing to-day. The natives were polygamous. Marriage was prohibited with a relative either by birth or previous marriage, and so a vast network of relationships connected the different families. The families in different village, were thus often more or less related, and that fact prevented the constant evils which would otherwise have surely taken place. The whites were admitted to trade on payment of blackmail to the neighbouring chiefs, and were then considered as naturalized inhibitants. With the cessation of the slave-trade the chiefs grew poorer, and could at last no longer provide food and clothing for the slaves, who had then to shift for themselves as they best could. Thus the power gradually passed into the hands of the people. Descent was reckoned through the females. Thus, if a man died, the bulk of his property went to his sister's son, not to his own son ; the reason being that of the blood relationship of the nephew there could be no doubt, but the descent of the son questioned. A strange exception was made in the case of a man who married his slave ; the son then ranked first, as he was next of kin not only by birth, but also by purchase. Slaves could themselves purchase slaves, and were in many cases men of wealth and importance, but a distinction was always drawn between them and free-born men.

A discussion followed in which Major-General Sir Fredrick Goldsmid and Mr. Delmar Morgan (by whom a number of implements and works of art from the Lower Congo were exhibited) took part. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for his interesting paper.

GLIMPSES OF DARWIN'S LIFE.

"THE Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, F. R. S." (with an authobiographical chapter) by his son Francis Darwin, F. R. S., is about to be issued by Murray. As expected, it is of surpassing interest. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a preliminary sketch of the work, from which the following is taken :—

"A DISGRACE TO YOUR FAMILY AND YOURSELF."

Darwin was not one of those infant prodigies whose future greatness was foreseen (after the event) in their cradles. On the contrary, "my father once told me," he says, "to my great mortification, 'You care for nothing but hunting, and dogs and ratting, and you will be a disgrace to your family and yourself." As a child he was naughty, as a boy he was lazy. He was seven years at Shrewsbury, and left very little wiser than he went. "The only pleasure that I got from my studies there was furnished by the Odes of Horace, which I admired greatly." From Shrewsbury he went to Edinburgh, but there too he did very little work—because, as he frankly says, he knew his father would leave him enough to live upon. He was put under the charge of his doctor-brother, but the horror of the sight of blood (which never left him) and his repugnance to dissection interfered with his progress. "This distaste was," he says, "an irreparable loss to me, as was also may inability to draw."

DARWIN DESIGNED FOR THE CHURCH.

After two years at Edinburgh his father came to the conclusion that he would never make a doctor, and designated him in consequence for the Church. It was not for some years that chance, or providence, intervened to prevent the wolf in sheep's clothing from entering the fold. He carefully read Pearson "On the Creed," came to the conclusion that the dogmas of the Church might be accepted in their integrity, and in this complaisant frame of mind went up to Cambridge at the end of 1828 to be prepared for the career of a country parson.

DARWIN AS THE "HORSEY UNDERGRAD."

His method of preparation was not unlike that pursued by a good many other well-to-do undergraduates who ultimately "turn over a new leaf" in the Church. He wasted his time at Cambridge as completely, he says, as at Shrewsbury and Edinburgh. He pursued his studies as little, and his pleasures as much, as he possibly could. His life was precisely that of the "horsey" undergraduate in all generations :—

"In consequence, he says, of my passion for hunting and shooting, and, when these exercises were impracticable, for coursing. I flung myself into a sporting world which comprised young men of dissipated character and inferior standing. We often dined all together in the evenings, and although occasionally young men of higher character were with us, we sometimes drank too much, and sang and played cards after our dinner. I ought to be ashamed of having thus employed my past days and nights, but some of my then friends were very pleasant fellows, and we all of us had such good spirits that I cannot prevent myself recalling that epoch of my life with lively pleasure."

DARWIN'S "NEW LIFE."

Darwin left Cambridge in 1831, and in that year what he styles his "new life" began. It was not in the sight of any Beatrice, but in the sailing of the Beagle that his call came. A young naturalist was wanted to accompany Captain Fitzroy on his voyage of exploration. The Government applied to Peacock, the Professor of Astronomy, and Peacock applied to Henslow, the Professor of Botany. Between Henslow and Darwin there was a friendship warmer than is usual between don and undergraduate, and Henslow had seen gifts in the young man which his easy-going manner of life and his disinclination to accademic study had concealed from others. Henslow urged Darwin to go :—"It is not," he said, "that I consider you an accomplished naturalist, but I know that you will be able to collect, to observe, and to note." "To collect ;" that, says Darwin elsewhere, was the one faculty which was the making of him :—

"At school I collected everything—shells, seals, stamps, medals, minerals. This love of collecting, which makes a man a systematic naturalist, unless it makes him a maniac or a miser, was very strong in me, and was incontestably innate, none of my brothers or sisters having ever had the taste. One little thing, at this same period, is strongly fixed in my memory. It shows how from my early youth I was interested in the varieties of plants. I told another small boy (I thinkn it was Leighton, who afterwards became a well-know botanist) that I could produce polyanthuses and primroses of different tints by sprinkling them with certain liquid colours. Of course it was a monstrous story, and I have never made the experiment."

Naturally, it was not only his boyish love of collecting that made Henslow recommend Darw n to so important a post as naturalist on the Beagle. Darwin knew a good deal of chemistry, and thought at Edinburgh his masters reproached him as a "poco curante," he had in his own way picked up much medical knowledge. He was always, too, an attentive listener. He stayed once when quite a young man in a country house with Sir James Mackintosh. "There is something in that youth," said Sir James, "that interests me greatly"—a compliment which Darwin attributes to the real and deep interest which he in his turn had taken in listening to the great man's talk. For geology, curiously enough, he had at first a very hearty dislike, although in his last year at Cambridge he had taken a geological excursion with Sedgwick. But his great scientific interest was entemology. He hunted insects as keenly as foxes, and would implore his friends to collect for him during the vacations. It will thus be seen that Henslow's selection of Darwin—happy though it was in acute insight into the young man's real character—had yet a good deal of actual experience to go on. A family conclave was held on the momentous question. Darwin's father raised objection after objection. The young man played economy as a trump card. He had run through a good deal of money at Cambridge, but he would "have to be devilish clever," he argued, "to succeed in spending more than his allowance on board the Beagle." "But they tell me," replied his father, with a smile, "that you are very clever in that respect." The casting vote in the conclave seems to have been given by his uncle, Josiah Wedgwood, whose judgment his father greatly respected, and to whom Darwin thus owed the two chief events of his life—his marriage with Mr. Wedgwood's daughter, which secured him an unbroken courses of domestic peace, and his voyage in the Beagle, which made him the first naturalist of his time and the chief intellectual force of the century.

WITH DARWIN AT WORK.

His manner of work is full of interest. He never lost a moment. His movements, however, were awkward, and if he succeeded in any delicate dissection he would remain "mute with admiration" at his cleverness. He liked simple methods and simple instruments, and was found of improvising apparatus with the village carpenter or locksmith. Nothing could be neater than his specimens and bottled germs. He had a way of personifying the objects of his experiments. "Every grain," says his son, of his experiments in germination, "was to him a little demon trying to play him a trick by running off." No experiment was too unpromising for him to try. He had made, he said, a host of "imbecile" experiments, and never rejected the most strange ideas. His extraordinary perseverance is proverbial. His books were mere tools, and he had none of the collector's fancy for them. He would cut passages out from bulky volumes. In other cases he would write notes or a summary at the end. The notes and cuttings were afterwards classified in portfolios of different colours, according to their subjects. His manner of composition was this : he took down the portfolio upon the matter in hand, and after studying it wrote down a general outline on old scraps of paper. This was written out fair by his copyist (the village schoolmaster), and when revised and corrected sent to the press. It was with the first proofs that the irksome part of the task began. He added, curtailed, enlarged, condensed, and altered twice over. Finally the whole would be submitted to different members of his family. The "revise" of the "Origin of Species" was undertaken by his wife ; that of most of his other books by one of his daughters. The literary part of his work was what gave him most trouble. He would often be stranded in the middle of a sentence and say to himself, "Now, then, what is it you want to say ?" and then formulate his answer aloud.

"It seems to me (he says) as if my mind were the prey of a sort of fatality, which makes me in the first instance express myself in a defective or maladroit way. At first I used to be able to think out my phrases before writing them but for many years past I found that I gained time by scribbling off whole pages as quickly as possible, abridging half the words and then correcting them at leisure. The phrases thus scribbled down often turned out better than any I could have written with reflection."

Laterly Darwin used to dictate, and he had the gift of going accurately to the extreme limit of his available strength : he would break off all of a sudden, saying, "I can do no more : I must stop."

DARWIN WITH HIS FAMILY AND HIS FRIENDS.

Darwin's life was, as we have seen, one of great seclusion, but he was not at all absorbed in his work to the exclusion of all other interests. He was a most affectionate and indulgent father. He writes in a very tender and touching way of the death of his little daughter, Anne. "I do not think," says his son, "that he ever addressed an angry word to any of his children." One day he was talking politics with one of his sons, and argued with unusual warmth. "Next morning about seven o'clock he came into my room, sat down on my bed, sad he had not been able to sleep for thinking that he had been too angry with me, and left me after some affectionate words. He joined in all his children's games, and was once bribed by a promise of sixpence on the part of a baby boy of four to come and play during one of his hours of work ? His manner with his friends was charming ; his talk was enthusiastic. His generosity to fellow-workers, and his freedom from the petty jealousies which so often beset scientific men, are too well known to need allusion here. The circumstances of the publication of his "Origin of Species," in their relation to Mr. Wallace, are the best instance, and the reader will find the story fully and finally told in Mr. Francis Darwin's pages. Not only had Darwin time for his friends, but he took much interest in all village affairs and in many philanthropic institutions. The clergyman of Down, who was his close friend for thirty years, tells the story of Darwin which shows how he carried his scrupulous love of truth and openness of mind into all departments of life. They had one day been discussing parish affairs together, and that night Darwin walked over to the parsonage ; "he had come to say that on thinking over their conversation he was afraid I might have drawn an erroneous conclusion from something he had said, and he could not go to bed without explaining the matter to me." "I am convinced," adds Mr. Brodie Innes, "that if one day a fact had presented itself to him which contradicted his dearest theories he would have registered the fact for publication before going to bed."

WAS DARWIN AN ATHEIST, AN AGNOSTIC, OR A DEIST ?

Darwin's long friendship with Mr. Innes is the more interesting because the latter as a clergyman could never bring himself to accept Darwin's theories. Of Darwin's own religious views, an authoritative judgment can now be formed. Before and during his voyage on the Beagle he fully accepted the dogmas of the Church ; indeed, his shipmates used to laugh at him for the fulness of his belief. It was between 1836 and 1839 that his views first changed, and he became a Deist instead of a Christian. And a Deist he remained to the end. What Darwin meant by God, or, rather, what he excluded from the meaning of the name, is sufficiently shown by the following passage, in which he argues "the direct intervention" theory :—

"It has always appeared to me," he writes to a lady correspondent, "more satisfactory to look upon the immense quantity of pain and suffering that exists in the world as the inevitable result of the natural course of facts—that is to say, of general laws—rather than as the result of the direct intervention of God—although this theory is not logical, I know, when one supposes an omniscient Divinity." . . . "I cannot persuade myself," he says elsewhere, "that a benevolent and omnipotent God has created ichneumons (parasites that live at the expense of the caterpillars they destroy) of deliberate purpose, with the express will that they should live on the bodies of caterpillars or mice that they should serve as the sport of cats."

"Never," he elsewhere says, "in my most extreme fluctuations was I an Atheist ; I have never, that is, denied the existence of God." "I think that in general and especially as I grow old (so he wrote in 1879), but not always, Agnosticism would most correctly represent the state of my mind." "Not always," he says, for often he felt the necessity of a Creator, given the creation, and of a legislator, when he considered the mighty laws which it was the work of his life to decipher. "I think," he wrote in a letter to a Dutch correspondent, which has before been published "that the theory of evolution is perfectly compatible with the belief in God ; but I must add that the definition of what is meant by that name varies with the people who use it." The modest reserve of judgment in these several utterances on a subject upon which those whose thoughts are the most shallow often speak with the loudest certainty is not the least valuable lesson to be learned from the life and letters of the greatest thinker of the age.

THE BOOKS WHICH INFLUENCED DARWIN.

Darwin in his autobiography singles out two books as having exercised the decisive influence upon his life. They are Humbold's "Travels" and Herchel's "Introduction to the Study of Natural Philosophy." "No other books," says Darwin, "exercised so much influence on me as these two works. It was they that inspired me with ardent zeal and made me wish to add my stone, however humble it might be, to the noble edifice of the natural sciences." Of these books which have thus indirectly played so high a part in modern science, one of them—Herschel's "Introduction"—is curiously enough absent from all the lists of the "best hundred books" recently drawn up by the faculty : while Humboldt's "Travels" were not mentioned by the Darwinian Sir John Lubbock, but were supplied by the contributor who of all the list is the most antagonistic to Darwin—namely, Mr. Ruskin.

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT WITH A SLAVER.

A FEW days ago the Lords of the Admiralty promoted Lieutenant Fred. E. Fegen, R. N., to be Commander, to mark their recognition of his gallant conduct in as brilliant an exploit as ever graced British naval annals. The reason for this promotion appears below :—

Last May Lieutenant Fegen, who was on board Her Majesty's ship Turquoise, then stationed at Zanzibar, set out on board an ordinary pinnace with seven men all told, to patrol that part of the East African coast and watch for Arab slavers. On the morning of the 30th of May the pinnace was lying snugly anchored within Fungal Gap, Pemba, an island to the north of Zanzibar. The crew of the pinnace comprised five blue-jackets, one marine, one interpreter and Fegen. At daylight the look-out reported that a dhow was entering the Gap. As far as could be ascertained, she seemed a peaceable trader, making for port under crowded sail. Only a man or two could be seen on deck, and there was nothing to indicate that the craft was full of slaves and armed men. The lieutenant had a little dingy with him, and in this he sent his coxswain, the marine, and the interpreter to hail the stranger. When within 100 yards of the Arab, the interpreter hailed them but received no answer, nor could he see anybody on board, for the huge sail screened her crew. Plying their oars with more vigour, they made to board the strange craft, when instantly a score of swarth faces rose above the gunnel, and a volley from Snider rifles was poured into the dingy. Fegen shouted orders to his men to turn the 9lb. gun with which the pinnace was armed to bear on the dhow, while at the same moment one of his men opened fire on them with his Martini-Henry. The marine from the dingy had already got to work with his weapon, and was evidently doing execution. The slaver, holding the dingy as too insignificant, changed her course and bore down full upon the pinnace, really intending to run aboard her. Fegen and his four men had their anchor tripped in a trice, made sail, but there was no time to get under weigh when down upon them came the dhow. The lieutenant called "Prepare to resist boarders !" "Stand to them my lads," and, setting that example which, in warfare, at any rate, is better than all precept, jumped forward to repel the attack as the two vessels bumped together. The slavers—some thirteen Arabs and seven bloodthirsty half-bred cut-throats—endeavoured to spring aboard the pinnace. Fegen shot two down with his revolver and ran a third through the body, when he, in turn, would have fallen under a fierce blow from an Arab's blade had not Pearson, an A.B., run the man through with his cutlass. As it was, Fegen received a severe wound on the right arm, but still the fight went on, for he could use his pistol with his left. Three of his men were now down and where by this time lying seriously wounded in the bottom of the pinnace, whilst nine Arabs had already been slain by our sturdy tars. Still Fegen battled on, shooting, pushing, and shoving with the help of his crew of now one man, both of them receiving fresh stabs and wounds. J. Guys and Fred. Russel, leading seamen, had stood by him like steel, fighting with the courage and determination of those heroes who have immortalized our navy. Russel fought on heedless of his many wounds until he sank from sheer loss of blood. At length the dhow slipped past and sheered off—not to escape, however, for wounded as all on the pinnace were they fought and held on with the tenacity of bull-dogs. With those still in the dingy they maintained a fire on the dhow and followed her up. The slaver replied with their Sniders, and Fegen seeing, his men in the dingy exposed, held the pinnace to the wind to obtain the weather-gauge and cover the "punt." The protracted fight attracted a number of Arabs to the shore, and they, in turn, began firing at the two, to them, hated British craft. A lucky shot from one of the Martinis killed the slaver's helmsman, and the dhow broached-to in shallow water and capsized. The remainder of the rascally crew plunged into the sea, which was about two fathoms deep at the spot, and swam for the shore, four or five only succeeding in reaching the land alive. Most of the penned slaves managed to scramble out, and hang on to the dhow, their heads alone visible out of the water. Fegen got his men from the dingy on board the pinnace, and with a few shells from the nine-pounder drove away the belligerent Arabs on the shore. This done, he sent the dingy to the rescue of the slaves, and succeeded in saving the lives of fifty-three unfortunate negroes. Unfortunately, twelve had been drowned by the capsizing of the dhow, the number of slaves on board having been sixty-five. A sailor named Benjamin Stone, an A. B., was the only one killed outright on our side during the plucky little sea-fight. So far as known up to the present, the wounded blue-jackets were all doing well.

THE GERMAN RIFLE.

GERMANY has just committed a huge blunder and thrown away a large amount of money with regard to the arming of its infantry. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

Hardly has the vast army of Germany been armed with repeating rifles than the pattern has been found to be so inferior to the smaller calibred weapon, that it must be discarded. A fresh pattern has, I understand, been already decided upon, and the manufacture of the new rifle is to be carried on with the utmost energy. The infantry weapon, the so-called magazine rifle, now to be thrown aside, was only perfected last spring, and the reserves have only been called in for the first time to learn its use when it is practically to be already abandoned. The inadequacy of the magazine arrangement came to light during these early trials of it in the army. The defects of the first pattern are partly inherent in the rifle itself ; but they only become apparent when compared with the better patterns adopted, not only by France but by Russia, as well as Austria, England, and Holland. The chief fault of the German repeater is its too great calibre of eleven millimetres as against eight in the French and most other models. Germany could not adopt this calibre at first, because she had not a suitable powder and bullet. It is only recently she has succeeded in producing a powder of six times the strength of the older description and inventing a steel coating for the bullets which will prevent the present rapid "leadening" of the barrel. The chief advantage of the new powder in connection with the new small calibre bullets is its superior penetrating effect. The bullets will pierce three horses one behind the other. They will penetrate steel plates of thirty millimetres in thickness, whereas the present rifle pierces only a five-millimetre steel plate. The German Military Administration, therefore, considers it absolutely necessary to introduce the improved weapon as soon as possible. The expense is enormous, as the existing rifles cannot be adapted, as was the case with the magazine rifle. Not only new frames but also new barrels will have to be made. The Government hopes, indeed, then to have a rifle superior to the new French one, especially as the calibre will probably be even a little less than eight millimetres.

THE BURMO-CHINESE RAILWAY PROJECT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday afternoon, Nov. 7, to hear a paper by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Deputy Commisioner for Burma, on the Railway Connection of Burma and China.

Mr. Colquhoun said that it had been the object of the British commercial communities for the past fifty years to open up the Shan States and South-Western China to our commerce. Burma, he regarded, as the gate to China, and he considered that the best route for a railway between Burma and Western China is from Moulmein to Raheng, in the kingdom of Siam, across the mountain ranges which separate the Gulf of Martaban from the valley of the River Meh-Ping, from Raheng to Kiang Ksen, in the valley of the River Mekong, and thence in a general northerly direction until Kiang Hung, at the foot of the Yun-nan plateau, is reached. From Kiang Hung the line would climb the plateau towards Ssumao, on the frontier between the Shan States and China, and if carried further—as it might be to Yun-nan Fu, the capital of Yun-nan, and onwards to the Yangtsze River—it would be constructed at the expense and under the supervision of the Chinese Goverment. This would be by no means the most direct route between British Burma and Western China. The valley of the Irrawaddy, at present the great channel of Burmese trade, is left out of accoun altogether, and Moulmein can only be reached by rail from Rangoon by a very circuitous route. In order to develop the internal trade of Upper Burma and to connect it directly with that of India, he proposes, in addition, the construction of a railway across the Patkoi range, which separates the valley of the Brahmaputra from the tributaries of the Irrawaddy. The route suggested is "from Chittagong to Makum thence across the Patkoi range, and through the Honkong Valley to join the railway lately proposed by Mr. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of Burma, from near Sagain, opposite Mandalay, up the Moo Valley to Mogoung, with a branch to Bhamo." With reference to the French projects to secure the trade of South and South-Western China, Mr. Colquhoun described the three lines which the Commission on Tong-king Railways had laid down as of first importance. It was intended to make Tong-king a market where French industries would find openings for their products into China and the Shan States under more favourable conditions than those of other nations. We are thus now practically engaged with the French in a Railway race for the trade of South-Western China. A common objective, Ssumao, was now the aim in view, and whoever gained the goal first would enjoy a great advantage. It was a case of now or never. The best line for railway approach to South Western China were the French line from Tong-king and the British one from Moulmein, *via* Raheng, to Ssumao. The latter was the only one that could possibly compete against the French, and it enjoyed four great advantages over the Tong-king routes, inasmuch as it was nearer to the mother-country than Tong-king by 2,100 miles, and nearer to India by 2,800 miles ; it avoided the dangerous navigation of the China Seas, and passed through a rich, peaceable, and populated country. He knew, as a fact, that the French were not only at this moment approaching French financiers, but were actually approaching financiers in London to secure a start in the construction of their lines. Mr. Colquhoun described the inhabitants of the Shan States as being born traders ; the province of Yun-nan, he said, abounded in large, busy, and prosperous towns and cities. Coming to the cost of the railway, the entire British portion would be £2,531,250, and a section which passed through Siamese territory would cost £2,197,500. If the Indian Government guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the capital required for the British portion, the annual sum would be £101,250, but probably the better course would be for the Government of India to guarantee the interest on the whole, and arrange with the Siamese Government for a drawback for the portion passing through Siamese territory. The whole line might be constructed in fours years.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that her Majesty's Government should be approached with a view to their urging on the Government of India the great desirableness of conceding a guarantee to any responsible private enterprise which might be prepared to construct the approved lines, and further thanking Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hallett for placing the project in such a practical shape.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownuggur, cleared for Bhownuggur last evening, having on board a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steamer Nurjean, 1,936 tons, Capt. W. Mason, will sail to-day for the Coast ports and Calcutta. She is laden with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers for several ports.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Patna, 1,149 tons, Capt. J. B. Pearson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Coast and Calcutta, having left the latter port on the 6th November, with a general cargo and Mr. W. H. Glanney, a cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Domenico Balduino, Capt. G. Dodero, sails to-day :—For Suez—Dr. and Mrs. Emanuel Duval ; For Genoa—Miss Elizabeth A. Balcher, Rev. M. E. Mills, Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Durham, Mr. Evelyn Gray, Monsr. L. Baron de Combarjus, Senhor Mascarenhas de Menezes and 2 native servants, Col., Mrs., and Miss, R. D. Campbell, Monsr. A. Tessandier, Mr. J. B. Brady, Mr. W. Gordon Macpherson, and 13 deck passengers. For Aden—25 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2316	W. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Verona	1862	F. Speck	D	P. & O. Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darley	G	F. Muir & Co.
" D. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
" China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Eden Hall	2353	A.B. MacDougall	M	Edward Bates.
" St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Govino	1454	Brotherton	P	F. Muir & Co
" Hampstead	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Patna (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, Nov. 6.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Commilla, for Coast and Karachi.
" Booldana, for Calcutta via Coast and Rangoon.
" Satara, for the Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels cleared last evening :—
Steamer Nurjehan, Mason, for Calcutta and Coast.
" Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Gerald, Capt, Bo, D A Q G, off duty, from districts.

NOVEMBER 29.

Havelock, Col, Mad, Hyd Cont, 1st Regt, on leave, from Akola.

Adey, Surgeon, Bo, 2nd Belooch Regt, on leave, from Hyderabad S.

Fayle, Surgeon, Madras Med Staff, from leave, from England.

Thompson, Major, Bengal, 2nd Sikhs, from leave, England.

Haig, Surgeon Major, Bengal, 1st Panjaub Cavy, from England.

Finden, Surgeon, 13th Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Kerigan, Lt., Bombay, Dy, Astt Commissary, on leave from Poona.

Fleming, Brigade Surgn, Bengal 26th P M I, from furlough, from England.

Jackson, Surgn-Major, Bo, Mad Staff, on duty, from Aden.

Young, Capt, Bombay, 4th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Shipp Capt, Bo, G I P R Volunteer, off duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 30.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, from inspection duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Thompson, Major, Bengal 2nd, Sikhs, to rejoin, to Edwardesabad.

Young, Capt., 4th Bo Cavy, on duty, to Sirur.

Luckhardt, Col, Bombay Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 1st December, 1887.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 3rd inst., at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. 15 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Parade, viz., :—Extensions, Bugle Calls and Attack Formation.

2. There will be a meeting of the Field-day Sub-Committee at 5-30 p.m., this day, Thursday, 1st December, at Captain Soundy's office.

3. There will be Company drill for "F." Company at Head-Quarters at 8 p.m., this day, Thursday, 1st December. Red uniform with arms. All members are requested to attend.

4. There will be drill for "D." Company this day, Thursday, the 1st December, at 6-30 a.m. in front of the Telegraph Quarters, Esplanade. All members are requested to attend. Uniform or plain clothes with rifles, &c.

5. The following will be the distribution of Ranges for Company's competitions from 1st to 29th December 1887, viz. ;—"A" Co., 2nd, 9th and 16th ; "B" Co., 5th 12th and 19th ; "C" Co., 3rd, 10th and 17th ; "D" Co., 7th, 14th and 21st ; "E" Co., 6th 13th and 20 ; Co., 8th 15th and 22nd.

The W I Vol Contest will take place on the 23rd and 24th, and the W I Rifle Association meeting on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th December 1887.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

7. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 3rd December, at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE W

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & CO., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; COOPER, MADON & CO., (Limited), Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GEYER PHILLIPS & CO., Bombay & Poona ; B. PHILLIPS & CO., Bombay ; BARRIE & CO., Madras ; WEST & CO., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL & CO., Bombay ; G. MATHOON, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & CO., Calcutta ; SMITH STANISTREET & CO., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN & CO., Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & CO., Umballa ; MAITLAND & CO., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—"Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,690
„ 1885..........£938,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,119	14	1
1873	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________Day of__________18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________
Address________
Occupation________
________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

---

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract o

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION

AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

LAVENDER SALTS
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS
Or Salts of Lavender (Registered.)
These Salts are the most agreeable deodorizer that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. From
THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY
177 NEW BOND STREET LONDON

REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

"We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention, brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street; under the title of Lavender Salts, they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh Perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodorizer."—*Court Journal.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenian Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF

SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.

Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

KNOWLES'S PATENT.

ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.

MADE ALSO AS A

CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS FEVER CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN SICKNESS &c.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid an Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broke-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February 1888.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied, separately, by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his office Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on Wednesday, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Nov. 1887.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, Bombay, will receive Sealed TENDERS from DISTILLERS in any part of India for the supply of about 10,000 Imperial Gallons of RUM 5° over-proof; deliverable at the several Stations given in the Tender at the cost and risk of the Contractor, for one year, commencing from 1st April 1888, and terminating on 31st March 1889.

The Tender should exhibit the rate, or price per Imperial Gallon of Rum of the best quality 5° over-proof, deliverable at the said Stations, free of all charges or expenses to the Commissariat Department other than the price per gallon specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of the 29th December 1887, at which hour they will be opened by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, printed forms of Tender with Conditions, showing quantities and any information they may require connected with the Contract.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1887.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Continguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Road*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Challegaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chagunee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beeth
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankee
Rabai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Jatari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Pedesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kuskulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Oeroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargsum
Mulkheer
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Borewaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Motona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Tamergau
Poolgaum
Dygum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Parsee Road
Marbeb
Ugar
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubkam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedaherry
Sydapore
Kheed
Chicksa
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhyunder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*d*
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Uncleaur
Broacha
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Senund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhood
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Varej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.

b Junction for

c From 15 to 18 minutes for Refreshment.

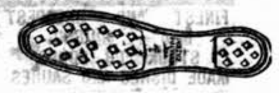
d 30 minutes for Dinner. *d* 40 minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

"DERMATINE" SHOES,

THE LATEST INVENTION.

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
FOR BOATING, CRICKET, AND CYCLING.
BUT SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LAWN TENNIS.

The following are a few facts in their favour:—

"DERMATINE" Soles can never come off until COMPLETELY worn out.

"DERMATINE" Soles are as pliable as RUBBER and as DURABLE as leather.

"DERMATINE" Soles are impervious to HEAT, DAMP, and MOISTURE.

"DERMATINE" Soles will stand the wear and tear of the ROUGHEST SHINGLE.

"DERMATINE" Soles have three times the DURABILITY of RUBBER.

"DERMATINE" Shoes are CHEAP, NEAT, LIGHT, in fact.

THE BEST LAWN TENNIS SHOE EXTANT.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
[illegible] doz.	22/	16/6	16/
[illegible] ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b.
Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS *is a remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf and dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottle, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Glazed Tiles, Ornamental & Covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS,
FANCY HATS & BONNETS,
AT
MRS. NEUMAN'S
BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
63, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL
(A1 BRAND)
The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;
OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,
Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

16, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.
New York, Sydney &c.
SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES
Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials Post Free
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
HEAD OFFICE
SANDFORD St. ANCOATS, MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
P. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,, 15 lbs. ,, ,, ,, One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. ,, ,, ,, One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 lbs. ,, ,, ,, One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. RECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

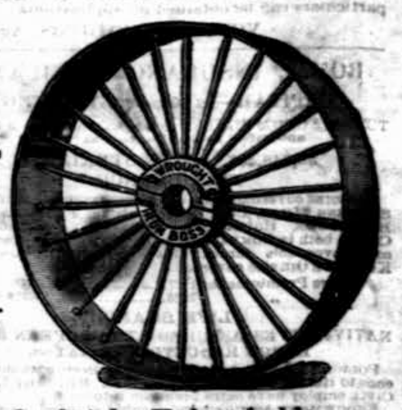
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:
HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE BODEGA COMPANY

LIMITED.

HAS, in consequence of frequent inquiries arranged for the SALE (in Bombay) of the following well-known WINES, all protected by the Capsules and labels of the Co. and guaranteeing their quality:—

No.	SHERRIES.	doz. qrts. Rs.
1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine	20
3.	Rich gold, nutty flavour	24
B.	Bodega, elegant Cortado style	30
5.	Montilla, extra, specially recommended,	36
	PORTS.	
	Alto Hidalgo, bottled in Oporto	30
	Alto C. Commendador Oporto, a splendid wine,	42
	CLARETS.	
	Good Bordeaux	12
	Superior Medoc	15
	St. Emilion	20
	St. Julien	24
	Chateau Grand Puy 1879	30
	Chateau Batailley 1879	36
	WHITE WINES.	
	Sauterne	24
	Haut Sauterne	36

Apply to the Sole Agents of the Bodega Company, Limited
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

DOCTOR JAEGER'S

SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING, highly recommended by The *Times* and *Bombay Gazette*, wholesale orders taken by
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.—76, New Bond Street

FOR SALE.
I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

RINGOAL.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW OXFORD GAME FOR 1887.
Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Élite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

CARRIAGES.

A FEW VERY ELEGANT London built PHAETONS and DOGCARTS also CEE SPRING VICTORIAS and BUGGIES, for sale by
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.